JULY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3031.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold, by
Zachariah Poulſon, *jun.* Printer,
On the weſt ſide of *Fourth-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*, and by moſt of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1/6)

An Eſſay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulneſs of Divorce,

In certain caſes, conſidered.
Addreſſed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having ſeen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had deſtroyed herſelf on account of ſome infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to ſhow the neceſſity of *divorce* in ſuch caſes, in order to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences that often refult from them.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the firſt quality,

ON the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired term of a German Servant Man, who has about two years and an half to ſerve. If he is not ſold in three weeks from this time, he will be hired by the month or year.

Alſo, to be SOLD,

A handſome bay ſaddle Mare, full blooded, trots, paces and canters. They are to be ſold on account of the owner having no uſe for them. Enquire of the printers. ‡

Philadelphia, June 23, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the third day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a Ground-rent of £ 8 per annum, lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, whereon is erected a large, new, well finiſhed brick meſſuage, three ſtories high, and a brick kitchen; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet 4 inches and an half, and in length or depth 84 feet; bounded on the north by Charles Weſt's ground, on the eaſt by Mary Cooper, on the weſt by Sarah Weſt, and on the ſouth by Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Joſeph Warner, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Burlington county, Hanover townſhip, June 23, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 22d inſt. two Servant men, the one named *David Hamar*, this country born, about 18 years of age, five feet ten inches high, black hair, has a remarkable way of winking his eyes; had on when he went away a fuſtian coat and jacket, ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers, a wool hat almoſt new, new ſhoes, with large buckles.

The other named *John Childs*, this country born, about 18 years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, blak hair, pock-marked; had on when he went away a black under jacket, velvet breeches, no coat, thread ſtockings, ſhoes partly new, felt hat, half worn. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN PLATT.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the preſent year on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now publiſhed in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All perſons indebted are required to pay at the State Treaſury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of Auguſt next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treaſury-Office, June 18, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hereford townſhip, Bucks county, on the 22d day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots; and a roan COLT, about one year old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for charges on the 10th day of September next, by §

Hereford, June 10, 1788. ISAAC ZIEGLER.

Roman Hiſtory.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Eſquire.

The firſt part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the weſt, in three quarto or ſix octavo volumes, has been ſome years in the poſſeſſion of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums beſtowed upon it, ſufficiently ſpeak the very high degree of eſtimation in which it is deſervedly held, and the earneſt deſire of the public to poſſeſs the Continuation. This Continuation is now publiſhed in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern hiſtory of the world.

It is propoſed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be compriſed in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spaniſh Milled Dollars* for each volume, handſomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume firſt will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the courſe of the work.

II. Subſcribers to pay *One Dollar* each at ſubſcription, to enable the publiſher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publiſher to repay the money, if a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are publiſhed, bound ſo as to match the preceding volumes. Subſcribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the laſt, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate ſuch as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in ſix octavo volumes) a ſubſcription is alſo open for the four laſt volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete ſets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the firſt volume to be paid on ſubſcribing, and the price of the ſecond at the delivery of the firſt, &c.

V. Subſcribers for twelve copies ſhall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and bookſellers the uſual allowance.

*** Thoſe who wiſh to encourage this undertaking will pleaſe to forward their ſubſcriptions, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publiſher, at the STONE HOUSE, in in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be ſtruck off may be aſcertained, as the work will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for. 6w.

Hewes *and* Anthony

Have for Sale, at their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A Quantity of excellent high proof Jamaica ſpirits,
Windward iſland and New-England rum,
Hiſpaniola and Martinique molaſſes,
Strained Spermaceti oil,
Chocolate in boxes,
Teneriffe wine,
Boſton and Iriſh beef,
Burlington pork,
Beſt Boſton fall mackarel,
Carolina herring,
Seven hundred and fifty barrels of tar,
A few bags of pepper,
Wool cards, Lynn's ſhoes, iron tea-kettles,
A quantity of well ſeaſoned mahogany,
And a ſmall cargo of Liverpool ſalt.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 7th day of June (inſtant) to me directed, for the holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the ſixteenth day of July next:

AND alſo whereas the aforeſaid Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; the Honorable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty of the ſaid ſtate, and George Bryan, Eſq; have iſſued their precept, bearing date the third inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of Admiralty Seſſions, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the United States of America, on Wedneſday, the ſixteenth day of July next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the ſixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the twelfth year of American Independence. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act, to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheleſs, That none of the afore-"ſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the "Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, "which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glaſgow, by, and for ſale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
A large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

IRISH Linens,	conſiſting of Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
Checks,	German Lawns,
Printed Cottons,	Plain Kentings,
Jeans and Fuſtians,	Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,	Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Velverets and Corduroys,	Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,	Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,	Black Sattin and Paduaſoy Ribbons,
Moreens and Durants,	Metal Buttons,
Wide & narrow bindings,	Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
4½ and 4 lb. Pins,	Barlow and ſpotted handled Knives,
Ruſſia Sheetings,	Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glaſſes, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all ſizes, Ruſſia Hogs Briſtles, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spaniſh brown, Pruſſian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Briſtol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

The Philadelphia, Charleſtown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Charleſtown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage Coach will ſet off from Mr. Michael Deniſon's, at the New-York Stage-houſe, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings, at 4 o'clock, and will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or early next morning, and the whole fare of each paſſenger, including all ferriages, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is the ſame price as the New-Caſtle and Frenchton Stage, £ 0 15 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

The Charleſtown Mail Coach will ſet off from the aboveſaid Deniſon's, on the ſame days, at 9 o'clock, which will be very convenient for way-paſſengers, as they may have their choice either to go in the firſt or ſecond Stage, as may beſt ſuit their buſineſs. The fare of each paſſenger

From Philadelphia to Charleſtown - -	£ 1 2 6
From Philadelphia to Wilmington - -	0 8 4
From Philadelphia to Cheſter - -	0 5 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. We ſhall continue to receive the ſame price as the New-Caſtle ſtage price between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the tour of duty done in much leſs time than any other line of ſtages, either by land or water, from ſix to twelve hours.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and 300 acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen, and others: Alſo at ſame time and place, will be Sold, houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all late the eſtate of Joſeph Spear. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by ‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden; containing 200 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Allen, lands late of Benjamin Sharp, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of James Milhouſe. and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1788.

A MILLER wanted,

To go to a MILL in Kent county, Maryland.

ONE who underſtands the (MILLING) Buſineſs in its different Branches, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN WALL, in Philadelphia, or to ISAAC PERKINS, at his Mill, in Kent county, Maryland. †

Lower-Salford, Montgomery county, June 17, 1788.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, in the year 1777, gave a bond to Jellis Roſſenberger for ſixty pounds, but having an account to ſettle with him reſpecting my wife's dower, and having never been able to bring him to a ſettlenent, I therefore warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it until he ſetles with me; after which, whatever I am juſtly indebted to him ſhall be paid.

§ JOHN ALDERFFER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FREDERICK SHRAWDER, ſhoemaker, late of Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in ſaid townſhip, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, as we the ſubſcribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; upon the goods and effects of ſaid Shrawder, and by virtue of the ſame have diſpoſed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

JACOB CASSELBURY,
† JOSHUA BEAN.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

By the ſhip Commerce, Capt. Lee, arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following advices.

LONDON, *May* 2—16.

In conſequence of the diſpute with the Emperor of Morocco, Commodore Croſby has left Italy, and repaired with his ſquadron to Gibraltar, in order to protect the Britiſh veſſels which may be paſſing the Straits. A ſtrict attention, on the part of the ſquadron, will always be able to prevent the piracies of the Mooriſh cruiſers, the principal ſea-ports in the Emperor's dominions being ſituated in or near the Straits of Gibraltar.

There are not leſs than 1000 Britiſh veſſels annually paſs the Straits, in their way to the ports of Spain, Italy, Turkey, and the Levant.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 31.

" All communication between this place and the territories of the Emperor of Morocco is at an end—No Engliſh is now admitted into his ports, nor are the Engliſh allowed to carry merchandize or letters by land. The Emperor has made a demand of the Court of England of 10,000 barrels of gun-powder, requiring likewiſe that they ſend this as a preſent from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he ſent all the Conſuls at Tangiers on the 8th inſtant."

" *In the name of God! To all the Conſuls; Peace to him who followeth the right way.*

" Know ye, that for theſe 30 years, that we have obſerved the conduct of the Engliſh, and ſtudied their character, we have always found that they *never kept their word*. We never could dive into their character, becauſe they have no other than that of *telling lies*. We are acquainted with the character of other chriſtian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the Engliſh, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who only can *tell lies*, does not deſerve that we ſhould ſpeak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion, *a lie* is the moſt abominable of all vices. Their Ambaſſador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his Court, that the ſhips built on our ſlips, and which we were to ſend to Gibraltar, ſhould be there completely fitted. In conſequence of which, we ſent thoſe ſhips to Gibraltar, provided with every thing neceſſary, and with money; but he ſent back our ſhips, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us moſt is, that he even ſends back the ſhips which we had ſent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preſerve. After this, it is not neceſſary to add more.

" On the 17th of the Moon Jumadilala, of the year 1702—that is Feb. 25, 1788."

By letters from Liſbon, dated the 15th ult. and received by yeſterday's Mail, we learn that the Emperor of Morocco had publiſhed a declaration of war againſt Great Britain, and had given licence to his cruiſers to ſeize upon all Britiſh veſſels.—The cauſe aſſigned by the Emperor for this extraordinary ſtep is avowed to be, our not having ſent two frigates to conduct and convoy the Mooriſh Ambaſſador to Conſtantinople.

We are aſſured for fact, that 20 ſail of the line are ready for ſea at Cadiz, deſtined to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean; and that the Spaniſh Miniſtry have declared the ſame to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Madrid.

The King of Sweden is expected, in the courſe of the preſent ſummer, to pay a viſit to this country.

The city was, on Wedneſday, in general commotion, on account of ſome of the moſt capital houſes in the cotton branch having ſtopped payment. One of them has ſtopped for upwards of 400,000l. and it is ſaid is under acceptances to the amount of 1,000,000l. Another is 200,000l. deficient, and many inferior houſes are involved in this unexpected event, which will alſo extend to Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the other trading towns.

The primary cauſe of the above diſaſters was owing to the ſame avaricious principle, which ruined a once eminent Banker and Honorable Baronet, namely, the baneful chance of ſpeculation.

Report ſays, that the failure of one of the houſes in queſtion was occaſioned by the Bank of England having declined to diſcount their bills.

No leſs than fourteen houſes in the cotton and linen manufactories, at Manchester, have ſtopped payment within theſe three or four days.

A kind of compromiſe is ſaid to have taken place in France, between the Prince and the Parliament. The recall of the Duke of Orleans and ſome mutual conceſſions on the part of the Miniſtry and the people, at leaſt have given birth to ſuch a temporary report.

Another meeting of the Notables is expected to take place in the courſe of the preſent month: the reſult of this meeting will determine the truth or falſity of the above report.

In the mean time the nation at large ſuffers, public credit declines, money is withheld from the truſt of government, and the funds ſink lower and lower every day; circumſtances, one would think, that would operate on the feelings of the moſt arbitrary deſpot.

By letters from Vienna, dated the 16th of April, we learn, that news had arrived there of General Laſcy having paſſed the Save with his army, and inveſted Belgrade on every ſide.

It is ſaid that an account is arrived, of the ſailing of the Ruſſian fleet.

It is folly and nonſenſe in ſome people talking and writing about Ruſſia wanting tranſports, and that her operations would be retarded by our refuſal of them. Ruſſia wants no tranſports; becauſe Ruſſia is a *timber country*, and abounding with all ſorts of naval ſtores: Ruſſia can build and equip more tranſports in ſix months, than we can in ſix years.----By a ſingle reſolution of Ruſſia, to prohibit the exportation of her naval ſtores, ſhe could annihilate all the navies of Europe.

What Venice will do is yet uncertain---at preſent ſhe ſeems to be neuter. But it is ſuſpected, that on the appearance of the Ruſſian fleet, that republic will declare on the ſide of the Ruſſians.

Had Miniſtry, in the late treaty with France, conſidered Spain as a part of the family compact, to be uſed on all occaſions, we would not at preſent have been alarmed with the naval preparations of that power; at leaſt we ſhould have had a right to arm in our own defence, without being ſubject to Gallic interrogatories.

BOSTON, June 23.

We had the pleaſure of firſt acquainting the public of the raiſing of the eighth fœderal pillar; and we now have the additional ſatisfaction of being likewiſe the firſt to announce to the public the erection of the ninth pillar:

Yeſterday noon Mr. S. Reed arrived in town, from Concord, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and brought the following letter from the Honorable John Sullivan, Eſq; Preſident of the Convention, to his Excellency the Governor, dated

Concord, June 21, 1788.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Excellency, by favor of Mr. Reed, who is obliging enough to forward this letter, that the Convention of this ſtate have this moment adopted the new conſtitution--Yeas 57, Nays 46. The amendments recommended nearly the ſame as in your ſtate.

With every ſentiment of reſpectful attatchment, I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency
Govérnor HANCOCK.

We are informed that on Saturday laſt, about two o'clock, the new conſtitution was adopted by the convenſton of New-Hampſhire, at Concord, in that ſtate; and that the minority declared (ſeeing they were fairly outvoted) that they would uſe their exertions, that their conſtituents ſhould live eaſy under it.

The above pleaſing intelligence was announced to the public this morning, by the ringing of all the bells in town.

A correſpondent obſerves, that every friend of his country muſt rejoice at the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution by the requiſite number of ſtates; and alſo at the uncommon ſpirit of harmony and candour which begins to prevail. It is to be hoped that the new government will ſoon be organized and furniſhed with officers. No man doubts who will be honored with the office of Firſt Magiſtrate. The eyes of all ranks of people are fixed upon General WASHINGTON, who ſeems to be deſigned by Providence for this great undertaking.---Should he be elected Preſident, as undoubtedly he will, it will be reaſonable that the Vice-Preſident ſhould be taken from ſome of the Eaſtern States. And who can object to Mr. ADAMS, late Ambaſſador of the United States at the Court of London? That gentleman's talents as a politician is well known, eſpecially to many illuſtrious characters who attended Congreſs in the early part of the war. He was one of the firſt and warmeſt aſſerters of his country's rights. He was practically acquainted with the principles and whole progreſs of the revolution, in which he acted a diſtinguiſhed part. No man, probably, more thoroughly underſtands the circumſtances and intereſts of the people, particularly thoſe of the Northern States. By his reſidence at ſeveral of the Courts of Europe, he is alſo particularily qualified to judge of the politics of foreign nations, and of our connections with them. His patriotiſm and integrity have been proved, his extenſive knowledge of hiſtory, laws and government are univerſally acknowledged. After having rendered his country many important ſervices, both at home and among the nations of Europe; and after having enlightened the world by his inſtructive writing, and reſearches into political hiſtory, he is providentially unemployed. His native ſtate, even before his arrival, have complimented him with the appointment of a Delegate to Congreſs; and I am perſuaded the electors of the United States will confer upon him ſome important office in the fœderal Government.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here the brig Hannah, Capt. Smith, in 32 days from Dublin, having completed his voyage to and from Ireland, in 72 days.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

NINTH PILLAR.

On Wedneſday laſt an expreſs arrived in this city, in *ten hours*, from Poughkeepſie, with the very intereſting intelligence of the RATIFICATION of the NEW CONSTITUTION by the Convention of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

At Poughkeepſie this information was received, by expreſs, and under the ſignature of His Excellency John Langdon, Preſident of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire; the Convention of that ſtate ratified the conſtitution on the 21ſt inſt.—Yeas 57, Nays 46—Majority *eleven*.

This letter was read in preſence of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, at half paſt twelve—and at one of the clock, Colonel Henley ſat off expreſs for Virginia, with the agreeable and important intelligence.

The citizens of this metropolis on the ſame day teſtified their fœderaliſm, not only by the viſible marks of ſatisfaction in almoſt every countenance, but by the ringing of the bells of the reſpective churches, and a diſcharge of cannon, attended by repeated huzzas from a large concourſe of citizens.

We are informed, that a number of tradeſmen and mechanics of this city are preparing for a GRAND PROCESSION, in conſequence of the Adoption of the Fœderal Conſtitution by *Nine States*. Several crafts have their ſtandards already painted, decorated with the inſignias of their reſpective profeſſions. The block-makers, we are told, have theirs finiſhed in a neat manner, and that of the ſail-makers is elegantly executed. It is to be wiſhed, that the proceſſion may be general; and that the NOBLE ART of TYPOGRAPHY may not be laſt in the Fœderal Train.

Saturday laſt, his Excellency Governor Clinton, one of the Delegates for the county of Ulſter, and Preſident of the Convention of this ſtate, ſet out from Poughkeepſie for Kingſton, in the ſaid county, accompanied by the Honorable Judge Wynkoop, one other of the members, and Abraham B. Bancker, Eſquire, one of the Secretaries to the Convention, where he was received with a ſalute of cannon, amidſt the acclamations of a grateful populace—And yeſterday returned to Poughkeepſie, eſcorted by a corps of light horſe of ſaid county, commanded by Captain Cornelius Newkirk, jun.

We learn by a veſſel that arrived here laſt week from Dublin, that on her paſſage, off the Banks of Newfoundland, ſhe fell in with a ſquadron of ſhips of war, conſiſting of two of 44 guns, two of 32, and two armed brigs 16; the above veſſel kept company with them for 10 days, during which time they never hailed her, or ſhewed any indication to be ſpoke with; they had no colours up, but from the uniform of the officers they appeared to be French men of war.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

Perhaps at no period the affairs of this great continent have been in a more ſerious ſituation than at the preſent moment.---The ratification or rejection of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution may involve conſequences of the higheſt importance to our welfare and exiſtence, as a free people---Hitherto, almoſt every arrival has announced to us the triumphs of fœderaliſm; and ſhould the next news from Virginia prove auſpicious, and ſuch as every patriotic heart would wiſh, it would be the crown of our rejoicing, and give us every reaſon to hope for better times and a greater degree of national proſperity.

We are led to theſe reflections, on a peruſal of the ſubſequent letter from our late much revered and beloved commander in chief Gen. *Waſhington*, and while we think ourſelves happy in having it in our power to communicate its contents to our friends and the public, we gratefully acknowledge the politeneſs of thoſe who have enabled us ſo to do.---The ſentiments of this elegant epiſtle afford another ſpecimen of the correct mind, benevolent heart, and patriotic wiſhes of this great friend of liberty and his country; and agreeably to his ideas, we moſt ardently wiſh, that the voice of the Convention of Virginia may coincide with that " of her nearly allied ſiſter," and be the happy means to brighten the great chain of continental friendſhip, and unite us all in one heart and government, till time ſhall be no more.

Mount-Vernon, June 8th, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

CAPTAIN BARNEY has juſt arrived here in the miniature ſhip called the Fœderaliſt; and has done me the honor to offer that beautiful *curioſity* as a preſent to me, on your part.---I pray you, gentlemen, to accept the warmeſt expreſſions of ſenſibilty for this *ſpecimen of American ingenuity*; in which the exactitude of the proportions, the neatneſs of the workmanſhip, and the elegance of the decorations (which make your preſent fit to be preſerved in a cabinet of curioſities) at the ſame time that they exhibit the ſkill and taſte of the artiſts, demonſtrate that Americans are not inferior to any people whatever in the uſe of mechanical inſtruments, and the art of ſhip-building.---

The unanimity of the agricultural ſtate of Maryland in general, as well as of the commercial town of Baltimore in particular, expreſſed in their recent deciſion on the ſubject of a general government, will not (I perſuade myſelf) be without its due efficacy on the minds of their neighbours, who, in many inſtances, are intimately connected, not only by the nature of their produce, but by the ties of blood and the habits of life.---Under theſe circumſtances, I cannot entertain an idea that the voice of the Convention of this ſtate, which is now in ſeſſion, will be diſſonant from that of her nearly allied ſiſter, who is only ſeparated by the Potomack.---

You will permit me, gentlemen, to indulge my feelings in reiterating the heart-felt wiſh, that the happineſs of this country may equal the deſires of its ſincereſt friends; and that the patriotic town, of which you are inhabitants (in the proſperity of which I have always found myſelf ſtrongly intereſted) may not only continue to increaſe in the ſame wonderful manner it has formerly done---but that its trade, manufactures and other reſources of wealth, may be placed permanently in a more flouriſhing ſituation than they have hitherto been.

I am, with ſentiments of reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To William Smith, *Eſq; and the other gentlemen proprietors of the ſhip Fœderaliſt.*

June 28. A letter from Richmond adviſes, that a motion for previous amendments was rejected by a majority of *eight*; but that ſome days would be paſſed in conſidering ſubſequent amendments, and theſe, it appeared, from the temper of the convention, would be *recommended*.

There will be a diſcharge of artillery from Federal-hill at ſeven o'clock, and a diſplay of fire-works from the Court-houſe hill at nine.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

TENTH PILLAR.

RATIFICATION of the NEW CONSTITUTION by the *Convention* of *Virginia*, on Wedneſday laſt, by a majority of Ten; 88 Agreeing, and 78 Diſſenting to its Adoption.

" WE, the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected, in purſuance of a recommendation of the General Aſſembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and fairly inveſtigated and diſcuſſed the proceedings of the Fœderal Convention, and being prepared, as well as the moſt mature deliberation will enable us, to decide thereon, DO, in the name and on behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Conſtitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be reſumed by them whenſoever the ſame ſhall be perverted to their injury or oppreſſion, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: That therefore no right, of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, reſtrained or modified by the Congreſs, by the Senate or Houſe of Repreſentatives, acting in any capacity, by the Preſident, or any department or officer of the United States, except in thoſe inſtances where power is given by the Conſtitution for thoſe purpoſes: That among other eſſential rights, the liberty of conſcience, and of the preſs, cannot be cancelled, abridged, reſtrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

" With theſe impreſſions, with a ſolemn appeal to the ſearcher of Hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction, that whatſoever imperfections may exiſt in the Conſtitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode preſcribed therein, than to bring the UNION into danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification:

" We the ſaid Delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, DO by theſe preſents aſſent to and ratify the Conſtitution, recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the Fœderal Convention, for the government of the United States; hereby announcing to all thoſe whom it may concern, that the ſaid Conſtitution is binding upon the ſaid people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed, in the words following:—

[*Here followed a Copy of the Conſtitution*]

On the receipt of the foregoing intelligence on Monday evening laſt, a general joy pervaded this city, and the bells of Chriſt-Church were rung, which was repeated yeſterday morning, accompanied with a ſalute of cannon.

The acceſſion of the commonwealth of VIRGINIA, to the form of government for THE NEW UNION, fixes the fate and enſures the happineſs of AMERICA. The three ſtates which have not yet ratified the Fœderal Conſtitution, will find irreſiſtible inducements to join the confederacy. The merits of the Conſtitution itſelf, the ſcattered

ſituation of the undecided ſtates, the powerful and reſpectable body in each of them attached to *the Conſtitution*, and to *the Union*, the miſerable condition of one of the undecided ſtates, all afford us a comfortable and certain proſpect of our being, once more, united in the bonds of deareſt intereſt and affection. Our preſent ſituation is, indeed, like that of the glorious ſun, when his powerful beams firſt diſpel the darkneſs and terror of a tempeſtuous, awful night. The œconomy, the induſtry, the virtue, and the ſteady perſeverance of THE PEOPLE in the principles which have led to this great reformation in our government, can alone raiſe OUR SUN to its meridian height.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated June 25.

"Permit me to congratulate you on the happy termination of the elaborate and ingenious deliberations of the Convention of this ſtate, who have this day agreed to ratify the propoſed conſtitution, without the inſertion of previous amendments, which were long advocated and ſtrenuouſly urged by the oppoſition, but determined againſt them by a majority of ten (ſay 89 for, 79 againſt,) the ratification. The ſubſequent amendments which are propoſed for the conſideration of the firſt Congreſs, which may be elected under the new plan, it is ſuppoſed will take up two or three days in the diſcuſſion.---The majority of the minority have declared themſelves firmly attached to the union, and generouſly offered their influence in ſupport of the new ſyſtem. Indeed, many who voted againſt the conſtitution were compelled to it, in violation of their own judgments, tho' in conformity to the poſitive inſtructions of their conſtituents; notwithſtanding which there are a few individuals, who are evidently influenced by prejudice or intereſt, that continue obdurate aed inflexible, and who have boldly aſſerted, they are not without hopes of obtaining a better government at ſome favorable juncture, when the liberties of the people are engaged by that ſupineneſs which the operation of the Government will naturally introduce among its Rulers. The 28th of the month is propoſed as a day of rejoicing."

Mr. *Maddiſon* made the firſt motion in the United States, in the Aſſembly of Virginia, for appointing a Convention to frame a new government. How great muſt be the pleaſure and triumph of that amiable young man, to ſee his patriotiſm and good ſenſe thus crowned with ſucceſs!

The intended proceſſion for the 4th of July, we hear, will be altogether *Fœderal*. No ſtate emblems are to be introduced into it. Ten reſpectable Gentlemen, at the head of whom is General *Mifflin*, are appointed to preſerve Order. A ſhort account of the progreſs of the Revolution will be given on flags, which are to be carried by citizens, on horſeback.—Mr. *Wilſon* will deliver an ORATION ſuitable to the great ſubject of the day, immediately after the proceſſion arrives at the green prepared for the reception of the company, which will be near Mr. Hamilton's houſe, who has politely offered his grounds for the purpoſe.

The PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE preſent their moſt reſpectful Compliments to their CUSTOMERS, and ſincerely congratulate them on the Eſtabliſhment of the FŒDERAL CONSTITUTION.

IN COUNCIL.

A LETTER from Charles Thomſon, Eſq; incloſing an act paſſed on the twenty-fourth inſtant by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, granting further time to the ſtates for exhibiting to the diſtrict Commiſſioners their reſpective accounts againſt the United States, and for ſending on the vouchers, or other teſtimony, to ſupport the ſame—was received—and read—and an order taken,

That the ſaid act of Congreſs be publiſhed, by the authority of this Board.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES TRIMBLE, *for*
CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs, Friday, June 6.

Reſolved, That the Geographer of the United States be, and he is hereby directed to aſcertain, by himſelf, or by a deputy duly appointed for the purpoſe, the boundary line between the United States and the States of New-York and Maſſachuſetts, agreeably to the deeds of ceſſion of ſaid ſtates.

That the ſaid Geographer inform the executive ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts of the time of running the ſaid line, in order that they, or either of them, may, if they think proper, have perſons attending at the time.

That the ſaid Geographer or his deputy, having run the meridian between Lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and marked and noted down in his field-book proper land marks for perpetuating the ſame, ſhall proceed to make a ſurvey of the land lying weſt of the ſaid line, between Lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſo as to aſcertain the quantity thereof, and make return of ſuch ſurvey to the Board of Treaſury, who are hereby authoriſed and empowered, at any time before or after ſuch ſurvey, to ſell the ſaid tract in whole at private ſale, for a price not leſs than three-fourths of a dollar per acre in ſpecie, or public ſecurities drawing intereſt.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled.*

ON a report of the Board of Treaſury, to whom was referred a letter of Andrew Dunſcomb, Eſquire, Commiſſioner of the State of Virginia for ſettling their accounts with the United States, addreſſed to his Excellency the Governor of the ſaid ſtate, and dated on the twenty-third of May laſt;

Reſolved, That the ſeveral States be allowed three months in addition to the time limited by the Ordinance of the ſeventh of May, 1787, for exhibiting to the ſaid Diſtrict Commiſſioners their reſpective accounts againſt the United States; and that three months be added to the twelve months mentioned in the ſaid Ordinance, for terminating the commiſſion of the ſaid Diſtrict Commiſſioners.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral States be authoriſed to tranſmit to the Accomptant of the Treaſury, the Commiſſioner of army accounts, and to the General Board of Commiſſioners to be appointed in purſuance of the Ordinance of the ſeventh of May, 1787, ſuch additional vouchers or other teſtimony as they may think neceſſary to ſupport any claims by them exhibited to the reſpective officers aforeſaid---Provided the ſame be tranſmitted at leaſt ſix months previous to the termination of the office of the General Board, as fixed by the Ordinance above mentioned.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 30th June.

"Congreſs, I hope, will proceed immediately to put the government in motion---but unfortunately three of the ſtates, which have ratified, are abſent from Congreſs---Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland.

"Since writing the above I have ſeen a letter from Poughkeepſie, which conveys very flattering accounts of the progreſs the fœderal party make in gaining proſelytes, and expreſſes a ſtrong perſuaſion that the Convention will ratify the new conſtituion, eſpecially if Virginia ſhould furniſh the example."

Extract of a letter from a young Man on board the Ship Alliance, Capt. Read, to his Father in this city, dated in the River Canton, Dec. 28, 1787.

"We have this day, after a long and tedious paſſage, got the pilot on board, bound up to Canton, without the loſs of any of our hands, except one man. But moſt of the ſhip's company were taken with a diſorder that deprived them of the uſe of their limbs; however, having all the nouriſhment the ſhip could afford, they all ſoon got the uſe of their limbs again. The behaviour of all our officers is beyond expectation, and words cannot give them too much praiſe."

Extract of a letter from Col. James Perry, in Nelſon's county, Kentucky, to the Rev. Jordan Dodge, of Sturbridge, in Maſſachuſetts, dated April 20.

"On the firſt of April inſt. a number of Indians ſurrounded the houſe of John Merril, which was diſcovered by the barking of a dog. Merril ſtepped to the door to ſee what he could diſcover, and received three muſket balls, which cauſed him to fall back into the houſe, with a broken leg and an arm; the Indians ruſhed on to the door, but it being inſtantly faſtened by his wife, who ſtood againſt it, with a girl about 15 years of age, the ſavages could not immediately enter; the Indians broke one part of the door, and one of them crouded partly through; the heroic mother, in the midſt of her ſcreaming children and groaning huſband, ſeized an axe, and gave a fatal blow to the ſavage, and he falling headlong into the houſe, the others, ſuppoſing they had obtained their end, ruſhed after him, until four of them fell in like manner, before they diſcovered their miſtake; the reſt retreated, which gave opportunity again to ſecure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were ſoon daſhed, by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavoured once more to ſecure, with the aſſiſtance of the young woman; their fears now came on them like a flood; they ſoon heard a noiſe on the top of the houſe, and they found they were coming down the chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at an end, but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair and feathers on the fire, which made ſuch a ſmother, that two luſty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, ſeized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the ſmothered Indians; at the ſame inſtant the woman aimed a blow at the door, but not with the ſame effect as the reſt, but which cauſed him to retreat; they then ſecured the door as faſt as poſſible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning, and were not again diſturbed.

"We learn by a priſoner that made his eſcape from the Indians, that the wounded ſavage laſt mentioned was the only one that eſcaped at this time; on his return, he was aſked," What news brother?" "plaguy bad news," replied the wounded Indian, "for the ſquaws have taken "the breechclout, and fight worſe than the long knives." This extraordinary affair happened at Newbardſton, about fifteen miles from Sandy Creek, and may be depended on, as I had the pleaſure to aſſiſt in tumbling them into a hole after they were ſtripped of their head-dreſſes, and about twenty dollars worth of ſilver furniture."

The citizens of America, ſays a correſpondent, have in the courſe of thirteen years acquired more immortal honor, more unfading laurels, and more well-won fame, than all the heroes of antiquity, and conquerors of modern times. They are the only people who ever aſſumed a military character, and without diſcipline or experience, and ſurrounded by a thouſand difficulties, ventured to oppoſe the well-trained bands, the hardy veterans of a powerful tyrant. Nor did they oppoſe them in vain---Engaged in one common cauſe, inſpired with the ſame generous flame, they were ſucceſsful in aſſerting their own rights, the rights of their country, of their poſterity, and of mankind---They burſt the bands of tyranny, and taught others how to become free. They provided a laſt retreat for liberty, and "an aſylum for the oppreſſed of all nations." But they have ſhewn themſelves no leſs wiſe in council, than brave in the field: They have calmly and deliberately formed and adopted a plan of government, which (when we conſider the heterogeneous materials afforded for its conſtruction by thirteen diſtinct ſtates, almoſt all of them different in their intereſts, manners and cuſtoms) may juſtly be called amaſterpiece of human wiſdom. While the revolutions of government, in other countries, have given riſe to moſt horrid ſcenes of carnage and bloodſhed, America alone can boaſt of a conſtitution framed by her choſen ſages, and, after the moſt mature deliberation, approved of by the people at large, without tumultuous diſorders or inteſtine broils, notwithſtanding the induſtrious efforts of a few deſperate incendiaries.

Under this conſtitution the government muſt needs be wiſely adminiſtered, ſo long as the people remain uncorrupted; for they, by their repreſentatives, are to be their own legiſlators. What a pleaſing proſpect this to the philanthropic mind! O bleſt Columbia! thy ſons ſhall revere thoſe laws, to which they themſelves ſhall have given birth, and which ſhall be calculated for general good. Hence we may reaſonably hope, that the utmoſt harmony ſhall pervade every part of the union; that Juſtice, with all the moral and ſocial virtues as her attendant train, may take up her reſidence amongſt us; that public faith and private credit ſhall again raiſe their drooping heads; that a due tribute of reſpect awaits the American name at foreign courts; that our flag ſhall be diſplayed in every quarter of the globe; that agriculture, manufactures and commerce ſhall impart their bleſſings, and enrich our country---In ſhort, that we ſhall become a great, a powerful and a happy people. But though we have good reaſon to expect all theſe things, as the eventual reſult of a good government, yet we ſhould not be unreaſonably ſanguine in our hopes, nor expect that a human performance can work miracles. This our correſpondent mentions, leſt any ſhould weakly imagine that this conſtitution ſhould do every thing for them: Let ſuch bear in mind, that though a good government be an excellent encouragement to induſtry, and the beſt ſecurity for the fruits of our labours, yet ſtill, by far the greater part of our national character, and of the ſucceſs of our citizens in life, muſt ultimately depend on their own exertions; and without this independence is but a bubble, and the beſt government on earth but a mere farce. May our citizens ever bear in mind, how much their happineſs depends on themſelves.

By Captain Swaine, from Madeira, we have advice that a Guineaman, who put into that iſland, ſpoke the Aſia, Captain Barry, from Philadelphia for Canton, on the 2d of February, in lat. 4: 30 N. long. 17 W. out 43 days, all well.

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, in the 44th year of his age, JOHN ARMISTEAD, Eſq; of Caroline county, Virginia; and on Friday evening his remains were interred in Chriſt-Church grave yard, attended by a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the city.

During a long and painful illneſs he diſcovered ſuch marks of reſignation and good temper, as procured him the eſteem of ſtrangers. In his native country, he was beloved for all thoſe ſocial and domeſtic virtues, which adorn and endear the good citizen---the friend---the father---and the maſter of a family.

†§† The Officers of the Militia are deſired to meet this afternoon, at ſix o'clock, at the State-houſe, to determine who ſhall precede them on Friday, &c. &c. &c.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to meet Tomorrow, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening. Any Maſters of Ships, not belonging to the Society, who chuſe to join in the Federal Proceſſion, are requeſted to attend this Meeting. *July 2.*

§§§ The ſeveral Light Companies will attend their monthly Parade on *Friday next, the 4th inſtant.*——The Captains will move from their Company Parade ſo early, that the Line may be formed *preciſely at 7 o'Clock in the Morning*, in order that the Manœuvres may be performed previous to the moving of the Proceſſion.---The Captains will bring to the Field the Standards of the Regiments to which they are annexed.

‡‡‡‡ The Annual Meeting of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINNATI, will be held at the State-houſe on Friday, the 4th inſtant, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning; at which Time and Place the Members are requeſted to be punctual in their Attendance.

July 2. RICHARD FULLERTON, *Sec'ry.*

§ The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on Monday, July 7th, 1788, at the uſual place in Lodge-alley, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1788.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. was declared on the capital ſtock of the bank for the laſt half year; and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE,

Lancaſter, June 7, 1788.

A PERSON well recommended, and who is Maſter of the Engliſh and the learned languages, is wanted at this College. Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees at Lancaſter.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, but rather ſuppoſed to be ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Newtown, Cheſter county, within one mile of Newtown Square, on the night of the 20th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, with no natural marks, ſeven years old, about fourteen hands and one inch high, ſhod before, and one ſhoe on behind, when taken, he was round bodied, ſquare buttocked, long neck, with a neat head, much Roman noſed, trots faſt and canters well. Any perſon who will give information of ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and the ſame value for the thief if taken, when convicted, by GEORGE HUNTER.

The Proprietors of the New-York and Philadelphia New Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that their Stages leave Powles Hook every afternoon, (except Saturdays) on their route for Philadelphia: Proceed by Newark to Elizabeth-Town that evening, and leave Elizabeth-Town and Michael Denniſon's, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock every morning, (except Sundays) and drive to Powles Hook and Philadelphia the ſame day.

On Monday April the 21ſt, an extra ſtage will ſtart for the accommodation of their cuſtomers and the public, from Powles Hook 7 o'clock, and from Philadelphia 8 o'clock every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) proceed with the ſame ſpeed as the early ſtage. The expence of the Stage to each paſſenger from city to city will be three Spaniſh milled dollars, and four pence per mile for all way paſſengers, 150 weight of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

The expedition, lowneſs of fare, and certainty of arrival, muſt convince the public that this route is preferable to the Amboy, as the journey is performed in half the time.

Letters, newſpapers, &c. left at the New-York, Albany and Philadelphia Stage-office, kept by Chriſtopher Beekman, in Cortland-ſtreet, New-York, and with Michael Denniſon, at the George Tavern, corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, will be ſafely conveyed gratis.

MICHAEL DENNISON, JOHN GULICK,
JOSEPH DAVIS, THOMAS EGBERT,
JOS. VANDEGRIFT, MATTHIAS WARD,
DAVID HAMILTON, JOHN CUMMING.
ROBERT STOCKTON,

Philadelphia, April 17, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Union townſhip, Berks county, June 1, 1788.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ROBERTS, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement, to

§ MARY ROBERTS, Executrix.

To the PUBLIC.

AS the time limited for completing the execution of my ſcheme for ſelling ſome of my houſes and landed intereſt terminates the 25th of July next, I take the liberty of requeſting thoſe gentlemen who have honored and aided me in the diſpoſal of my tickets, to forward the unengaged tickets, by the ſafeſt means poſſible, ſo that they may reach me on or before the period above alluded to:---To which end, circular letters will be forwarded to each by the firſt opportunity.

I here return my moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the countenance given my plan, from gentlemen in moſt parts of the continent. And though arduous and difficult as the undertaking appeared in its commencement, it gives me the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that it now promiſes to gratify my moſt earneſt expectations. THOMAS PROCTER.

Tickets are to be obtained, by applying to the following gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, viz. Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee-houſe; Aſheton Humphreys, Eſq; Cheſnut-ſtreet; William Nicholls, Eſq; Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Delany, Druggiſt, the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets; Captain Francis White, third door from the Bank, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Woodhouſe, Stationer, Front-ſtreet; Captain Francis Procter, Second-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet; Major Samuel Nicholas, Market-ſtreet; Captain P. Duffey, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Edward Fox, Eſq; Third ſtreet; Mr. John Harriſon, Board Merchant, Vine and Water-ſtreets; Mr. James Kinnear, Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet; Francis Swaine, Eſq; Sheriff of Montgomery county; and of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Berks county, April 24, 1788.

BE it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber have made an agreement the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1785, with Mark Bird, for two tracts of land ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county; the one tract including both ſides of a creek called Six-pence creek, and the other tract near joining the firſt, and adjoining lands of John Stoner, George Kirſt, John Dehaven, Mark Bird and Abraham Stoner. Whereas I the ſubſcriber have given writings for the ſaid land to the ſaid Mark Bird, wherefor the ſaid Mark Bird never paid any thing nor made ſatisfaction to me for the ſaid land. Therefore I find it neceſſary to make it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber will not give poſſeſſion nor rights, neither will allow any thing to be taken off the ſaid land, until full ſatisfaction is made to me, becauſe he deceived me ſlyly, and was unknown to me until the 24th day of April, 1788. † HENRY LEAR.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes & Sons,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

TAKEN up aſtray by JOHN DEGENHART, and brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, at the ſign of General Waſhington, a ſorrel HORSE, had on a collar and blind halter; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, and pay charges for his keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 5th of July. JACOB MYTINGER.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm.* Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippenſburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

N. B. If three, four, or more Ladies and Gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the above waggon to Harrowgate, in the mornings of the above days, they ſhall be duly attended; to ſet out preciſely at ſix o'clock, and return at eight o'clock.

Dorcheſter county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Eaſter Monday from the ſubſcriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely ſmooth ſkin Negroe, when cloſely examined ſtammers in his ſpeech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſpare and active, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face, the conſequence of a ſcald, has worked ſome time in a blackſmith's ſhop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is ſuppoſed they intend to New-Jerſey; any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Negroes in any goal, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. §4 w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

New-London, Cheſter county, May 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MACKEY, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
† WILLIAM SHERER,) Executors.
JOHN M'DOWELL,)

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

William and *John Sitgreaves*

Are now ſelling, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,---A large ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon,---among which are,

WHITE and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh and Scotch ditto, Ravens duck, Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings German dowlaſs, brown hollands, Britiſh oznabrigs, twilled bagging, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, huckaback, ſtriped and checked cotton furniture, ſhirting and apron-wide linen and cotton checks, 7-8ths and 9-8ths cotton and linen ſtripes, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddles, clear lawns of all prices, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks and long lawns, Cyprus and net gauze, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls from 3-4qrs to 6-4qrs, ſilk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs of moſt kinds, ſilk and cotton Manchеſters, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton counterpanes and bed-quilts, beaver and pillow fuſtians, fine and ſtrong jeans, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, corduroys, yelverets, honey-combs, Elliot cords, calimancoes, durants, joans, moreens, camblets, ſhalloons, crapes, corded wild-bores, lowpriced black laſtings, fine black worſted ſattinets and florentines, womens black and coloured ſtuff ſhoes, worſted and hair pluſh, mens and womens leather gloves, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, a variety of elegant luteſtrings and mantuas, black peelongs and ſattins, modes, farſnets and Perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, pins of all ſizes, horn and ivory combs, threads, needles, tapes, and a variety of cutlery, hardware, &c.

Alſo, London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted, window crown glaſs, beſt Crowley ſteel, tin plates, card and common wire, nails, guns, and gun-powder, F and FF &c. &c.

AN APPRENTICE wanted, enquire as above. 4 w.

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars

REWARD.

LOST,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £ 734	12 6
3343	649	11 2
3344	586	10 0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £ 21	16 5
3355	23	15 9
3356	66	18 11
3357	45	5 0
3358	38	6 8
3359	165	2 7
3360	171	12 4
3361	14	1 3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. c t f

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MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. t. f.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;

Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. 28 w.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have mortgaged their Eſtates to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, that their Payments were due on the Firſt Day of November laſt; therefore all thoſe Perſons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, unleſs Payments are made immediately.

May 17, 1788. GEORGE SCHLOSSER, ROBERT SMITH, ROWLAND EVANS, } Truſtees.

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-Houſe, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3032.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1788.

Grand Federal Proceſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 9.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th inſtant, the citizens of Philadelphia celebrated the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, made by the Thirteen United States of America on the 4th of July, 1776, and the ESTABLISHMENT of THE CONSTITUTION, or Frame of Government propoſed by the late General Convention, and now ſolemnly adopted and ratified by Ten of thoſe States.

The riſing Sun was ſaluted with a full peal from Chriſt-Church ſteeple, and a diſcharge of cannon from the ſhip RISING SUN, commanded by Captain *Philip Brown*, anchored off Market-ſtreet, and ſuperbly decorated with the flags of various nations. Ten veſſels, in honor of the Ten States of the Union, were dreſſed. and arranged through the whole length of the harbour, each bearing a broad white flag at the maſt-head, inſcribed with the names of the ſtates reſpectively, in broad gold letters, in the following order----*New-Hampſhire*, oppoſite to the Northern-Liberties,---*Maſſachuſetts* to Vine-ſtreet,---*Connecticut* to Race-ſtreet,---*New-Jerſey* to Arch-ſtreet,---*Pennſylvania* to Market-ſtreet,---*Delaware* to Cheſtnut-ſtreet,---*Maryland* to Walnut-ſtreet, --*Virginia* to Spruce-ſtreet, ---*South-Carolina* to Pine-ſtreet,--and *Georgia* to South-ſtreet. The ſhips at the wharves were alſo dreſſed on the occaſion; and as a briſk ſouth wind prevailed thro' the whole day, the flags and pennants were kept in full diſplay, and exhibited a moſt pleaſing and animating proſpect.

According to orders iſſued the day before, the ſeveral parts which were to compoſe the Grand Proceſſion began to aſſemble at eight o'clock in the morning, at the interſection of South and Third-ſtreets.

Nine gentlemen, diſtinguiſhed by white plumes in their hats, and furniſhed with ſpeaking trumpets, were Superintendants of the Proceſſion, viz. General *Mifflin*, General *Stewart*, Colonel *Proctor*, Colonel *Gurney*, Colonel *Will*, Colonel *Marſh*, Major *Moore*, Major *Lenox*, and Mr. *Peter Brown*.

The different companies of Military, Trades and Profeſſions, had previouſly met at different places in the city of their own appointment, where they were ſeparately formed by their Officers and Conductors, and marched in order, with their reſpective flags, devices and machines, to the place of general rendezvous. As theſe companies arrived in ſucceſſion, the Superintendants diſpoſed of them in the neighbouring ſtreets, in ſuch manner as that they might eaſily fall into the ſtations they were to occupy in forming the General Proceſſion, as they ſhould be ſucceſſively called upon. By this means the moſt perfect order and regularity were effectually preſerved.

After a ſtrict review of the ſtreets of the city, it had been determined that the line of march ſhould be as follows—To commence at the interſection of South and Third-ſtreets—thence along Third ſtreet to Callowhill-ſtreet—thence up Callowhill-ſtreet to Fourth-ſtreet—thence along Fourth ſtreet to Market-ſtreet—and thence to UNION GREEN, in front of Buſh-hill—WILLIAM HAMILTON, Eſq: having kindly offered the ſpacious lawn before his houſe a Buſh-hill, for the purpoſes of the day.

The Street-Commiſſioners had the evening before gone through the line of march, directed the pavements to be ſwept, the trees to be lop'd, and all obſtacles to be removed.

About Half after Nine o'Clock THE GRAND PROCESSION began to move, of which the following is as correct a detail as could be procured:

I.

Twelve Axe-men, dreſſed in white frocks, with black girdles round their waiſts, and ornamented caps, headed by Major *Philip Pancake*.

II.

The 1ſt City Troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Colonel *Miles*.

III.

INDEPENDENCE.

John Nixon, Eſq; on horſeback, bearing the ſtaff and cap of Liberty, under the cap a ſilk flag, with the words, "*4th of July*, 1776," in large gold letters.

IV.

Four Pieces of Artillery, with a detachment from the Train, commanded by Captains *Morrell* and *Fiſher*.

V.

FRENCH ALLIANCE.

Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq; on horſeback, carrying a flag of white ſilk, having three fleurs-de lys and thirteen ſtars in union, over the words "*6th of* "*February*, 1778," in gold letters. The horſe he rode belonged formerly to Count *Rochambeau*.

VI.

Corps of Light-Infantry, commanded by Capt. *A. G. Claypoole*, with the ſtandard of the 1ſt regiment.

VII.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE.

George Clymer, Eſq; on horſeback, carrying a ſtaff, adorned with olive and laurel, the words "*3d of* "*September*, 1783," in gold letters, pendant from the ſtaff.

VIII.

Col. *John Shee*, on horſeback, carrying a flag, blue field, with a laurel and an olive wreath over the words— "WASHINGTON, THE FRIEND OF "HIS COUNTRY"—in ſilver letters—the ſtaff adorned with olive and laurel.

IX.

The City Troop of Light Dragoons, Captain *William Bingham*, commanded by Major *William Jackſon*.

X.

Richard Bache, Eſq; on horſeback, as a Herald, attended by a trumpet, proclaiming a New Æra---the words "NEW ÆRA," in gold letters, pendant from the Herald's ſtaff, and the following lines,

Peace o'er our land her olive wand extends,
And white rob'd Innocence from Heaven deſcends;
The crimes and frauds of Anarchy ſhall fail,
Returning Juſtice lifts again her ſcale.

XI.

CONVENTION OF THE STATES.

The Hon. *Peter Muhlenberg*, Eſq; on horſeback, with a blue flag, the words "*17th of September*, 1787," in ſilver letters.

XII.

A Band of Muſic, performing a grand March, compoſed by Mr. *Alexander Reinagle* for the occaſion.

XIII.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Honorable Chief-Juſtice M'Kean,
The Hon. Judge Atlee, The Hon. Judge Ruſh,
(in their Robes of Office)

In a lofty ornamented Car, in the form of a large eagle, drawn by ſix horſes, bearing THE CONSTITUTION, framed, and fixed on a ſtaff, crowned with the cap of Liberty—the words, "THE PEO-"PLE," in gold letters, on the ſtaff, immediately under the Conſtitution.

Deſcription of the Car, made by *George* and *William Hunter*---The carriage painted light blue, 20 feet long, hind wheels 8 feet, and the front 6½ diameter. The body, fixed on ſprings, was 13 feet high, in the ſhape of a Bald Eagle, from head to tail 13 feet long, the breaſt emblazoned with 13 ſilver ſtars in a ſky blue field, and underneath 13 ſtripes, alternate red and white---The dexter talons embraced an olive-branch, the ſiniſter graſped thirteen arrows.

XIV.

Corps of Light-Infantry, commanded by Capt. *Heyſham*, with the ſtandard of the 3d regiment.

XV.

Ten Gentlemen, repreſenting the States that have ratified the Fœderal Conſtitution, each bearing a flag, with the name of the ſtate he repreſents in gold letters, and walking arm in arm, emblematical of the Union, *viz.*

1.	*Duncan Ingraham*, Eſq;	*New-Hampſhire*,
2.	*Jonathan Williams*, jun. Eſq;	*Maſſachuſetts*.
3.	*Jared Ingerſoll*, Eſq;	*Connecticut*.
4.	*Samuel Stockton*, Eſq;	*New-Jerſey*.
5.	*James Wilſon*, Eſq;	*Pennſylvania*.
6.	Col. *Thomas Robinſon*,	*Delaware*.
7.	Hon. *J. E. Howard*, Eſq;	*Maryland*.
8.	Col. *Febiger*,	*Virginia*.
9.	*W. Ward Burrows*, Eſq;	*South-Carolina*.
10.	*George Meade*, Eſq;	*Georgia*.

XVI.

Colonel *William Williams*, on horſeback, in armour, bearing on his right arm a ſhield, emblazoned with the arms of the United States.

XVII.

The Montgomery county Troop of Light-Horſe, commanded by *James Morris*, Eſquire.

XVIII.

The Conſuls and Repreſentatives of foreign States in alliance with *America*, in an ornamented Car, drawn by four horſes.—Captain *Thomas Bell*, with the flag of *The United States of America*,—*Barbé de Marbois*, Eſq; Vice-Conſul of *France*, that of *France*,—*J. H. C. Heinecken*, Eſquire, Conſul of *The United Netherlands*, that of *The United Netherlands*,—*Charles Hellſtedt*, Conſul-General of *Sweden*, that of *Sweden*,---*Charles William Lecke*, Eſq; that of *Pruſſia*,—*Thomas Barclay*, Eſq; that of *Morocco*.

XIX.

The Hon. *Francis Hopkinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Admiralty, wearing in his hat a gold anchor pendant on a green ribband, preceded by the Regiſter's Clerk, carrying a green bag filled with rolls of parchment, and having the word "ADMIRALTY," in large letters, on the front of the bag.

James Read, Eſquire, Regiſter, wearing a ſilver pen in his hat.

Clement Biddle, Eſq; Marſhal, carrying a ſilver oar, adorned with green ribbands.

XX.

The Wardens of the Port, and Tonnage Officer.

XXI.

Collector of the Cuſtoms, and Naval Officer.

XXII.

Peter Baynton, Eſq; as a Citizen, and Colonel *Iſaac Melcher*, as an Indian Chief, in a carriage, ſmoaking the Calumet of Peace together—the Sachem magnificently dreſſed according to the Indian cuſtom----his head adorned with ſcarlet and white plumes----jewels of ſilver hanging from his noſe and ears--ten ſtrings of wampum round his neck--the broad belt of peace and brotherly love in his hand---an ornamented veſt---and other decorations ſuitable to the character.

XXIII.

The Berks county Troop, conſiſting of thirty Dragoons, commanded by Captain *Philip Strubeng*, in their uniform, compleatly mounted and accoutred.

XXIV.

THE NEW ROOF, OR GRAND FŒDERAL EDIFICE,

On a carriage drawn by ten white horſes, the dome ſupported by thirteen corinthian columns raiſed on pedeſtals proper to that order; the frieze decorated with thirteen ſtars; ten of the columns complete, and three left unfiniſhed; on the pedeſtals of the columns were inſcribed, in ornamented cyphers, the initials of the Thirteen American States; on the top of the dome a handſome *cupola*, ſurmounted by a figure of Plenty, bearing her cornucopias, and other emblems of her character; the dimenſions of this building were as follows---10 feet diameter, 11 feet to the top of the cornice, the dome 4 feet high, the cupola 5 feet high, the figure of Plenty 3 feet 6 inches, the carriage on which it was mounted 3 feet high, the whole 36 feet in height; round the pedeſtal of the edifice theſe words,---"*In Union the Fabric ſtands firm.*"

This elegant building was begun and finiſhed in the ſhort ſpace of four days by Mr. *W. Williams*, & Co.

The *Grand Edifice* was followed by Architects and Houſe-carpenters, in number *four hundred* and *fifty*, carrying inſignia of the trade, and preceded by Meſſ. *Benjamin Loxley*, *Gunning Bedford*, *Thomas Nevil*, *Levi Budd*, *Joſeph Ogilby* and *William Roberts*, diſplaying deſigns in Architecture; Mr. *George Ingels* bore the Houſe-carpenters ſtandard---the company's arms, properly emblazoned, on a white field---Motto---

"*Juſtice and Benevolence.*"

To this corps the Saw-makers and File-cutters attached themſelves, headed by Meſſ. *John Harper* and *William Cook*, and carrying a flag, with a hand and ſaw-mill ſaw gilt, on a pink field.

On the floor of the Grand Edifice were placed ten chairs, for the accommodation of ten gentlemen, viz. Meſſrs. *Hilary Baker*, *George Latimore*, *John Wharton*, *John Neſbitt*, *Samuel Morris*, *John Brown*, *Tench Francis*, *Joſeph Anthony*, *John Chaloner* and *Benjamin Fuller*. Theſe Gentlemen ſat as Repreſentatives of the *Citizens at large*, to whom the Fœderal Conſtitution was committed previous to the ratification. When the Grand Edifice arrived ſafe at *Union Green*, theſe Gentlemen gave up their ſeats to the Repreſentatives of *the States*, (enumerated above in Art. XV.) who entered the temple, and hung their flags on the corinthian columns to which they reſpectively belonged.---In the evening the *Grand Edifice*, with the Ten States now in union, was brought back in great triumph and with loud Huzza's to the State-Houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſteeet, where it now ſtands.

XXV.

The Pennſylvania Society of CINCINNATI.

XXVI.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain *Roſe*, with the ſtandard of the 5th Regiment.

XXVII.

The Agricultural Society, headed by their Preſident, *Samuel Powel*, Eſq;

A flag borne by Major *Hodgon*, on a buff coloured ground, in an oval compartment, *Induſtry* repreſented by a ploughman habited in a hat, ſhirt and trowſers, driving a plough drawn by oxen, followed at a ſmall diſtance by the Goddeſs of plenty, bearing a cornucopia in her left and a ſickle in her right hand. In the back ground, a view of an American farm---Motto---

"*Venerate the Plough.*"

XXVIII.

The Farmers, headed by *Richard Peters*, *Richard Willing*, *Samuel Meredith*, *Iſaac Warner*, *George Gray*, *William Peltz*, ------- *Burkhart* and *Charles Willing*, with ploughs, &c.----Two ploughs, one drawn by four oxen and directed by *Richard Willing*, Eſq; in a farmer's dreſs, Mr. *Charles Willing*, in the character of a plough-boy, driving the oxen: The other drawn by two horſes and directed by Mr. ------ *Burkhart*, followed by a ſower ſowing ſeed---farmers, millers, &c.

N. B. This conſpicuous and intereſting part of the proceſſion cannot be minutely deſcribed, as the gentlemen who conducted it live in the country, and there was not time for procuring an account of the arrangement from them.

XXIX.

The Manufacturing Society, with the ſpinning and carding machines, looms, &c.

Mr. *Gallaudet* bearing a flag, the divice of which was a Bee-hive, with bees iſſuing from it, ſtanding in the beams of a riſing ſun; the field of the flag blue, and the motto--"*In its Rays we ſhall feel new Vigour*,"---written in golden characters. --

Robert Hare, Eſq; --

Managers of the Society.---

Subſcribers to Ditto.---

Committee for managing the manufacturing fund.---

Subſcribers to the manufacturing fund.---

The carriage of the manufacturers in length 30 feet, in breadth 13 feet, and the ſame height, neatly covered with white cotton of their manufacture, and drawn by ten large bay horſes; on this carriage was placed the carding machine, worked by two perſons, and carding cotton at the rate of 50 lbs. weight per day; next a ſpinning machine of 80 ſpindles, worked by a woman (a native of and inſtructed in this city) drawing cotton ſuitable for fine jeans or fœderal-rib; on the right of the ſtage was next placed a lace loom, a workman weaving a rich ſcarlet and white livery lace; on the left a man weaving jean on a large loom, with a fly ſhuttle; behind the looms was fixed the apparatus of Mr. Hewſon, printing muſlins of an elegant chintz pattern, and Mr. Lang, deſigning and cutting prints for ſhauls; on the right was ſeated Mrs. Hewſon and her 4 daughters, pencilling a piece of very neat ſprigged chintz of Mr. Hewſon's printing, all dreſſed in cottons of their own manufacture; on the back part of the carriage, on a lofty ſtaff, was diſplayed the callico printer's flag, in the center 13 ſtars in a blue field, and thirteen red ſtripes in a white field; round the edges of the flag was printed 37 different prints of various colours, one of them a very elegant bed-furniture chintz of ſix colours, as ſpecimens of printing done at Philadelphia. Motto---"*May the Union Government protect the Manufactures of America.*"

Then followed the Weavers flag, a rampant lion in a green field, holding a ſhuttle in his dexter paw---Motto, "*May Government protect Us.*"---behind the flag walked the Weavers of the factory, accompanied by other citizens of the ſame trade, in number about one hundred.

The cotton card-makers annexed themſelves to this ſociety.

XXX.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain *Robinſon*, with the ſtandard of the 6th regiment.

XXXI. The Marine Society.

Captain William Greenway, carrying a globe; ſupported by Captains Heytham and Albertſon, with ſpy-glaſſes in their hands;- ten Captains, five abreaſt, with quadrants, repreſenting the ten ſtates that have joined the union, viz. John Woods, John Aſhmead, William Miller, Samuel Howell, John Souder, Robert Bethell, William Allen, William Tanner, Leeſon Simmons and George Atkinſon;--members of the ſociety, ſix abreaſt, with trumpets, ſpy-glaſſes and charts, and ſundry other implements of their profeſſion, wearing badges in their hats, repreſenting a ſhip. *Eighty-nine* in number.

XXXII.

The FŒDERAL SHIP UNION,

Mounting 20 guns, commanded by *John Green*, Eſq; Capt. *S. Smith*, *W. Belchar* and Mr. *Mercer* Lieutenants; four young boys in uniform as midſhipmen; the crew, including officers, conſiſted of 25 men. The Ship *Union* is 33 feet in length, her width and depth in due proportion. Her bottom is the barge of the ſhip Alliance, and the ſame barge which formerly belonged to the Serapis, and was taken in the memorable engagement of Captain *Paul Jones*, of the Bon Homme Richard, with the Serapis. *The Union* is a maſter piece of elegant workmanſhip, perfectly proportioned and complete throughout, decorated with emblematical carvings, and finiſhed, even to a ſtroke of the painter's bruſh. And what is truly aſtoniſhing, ſhe was begun and compleated in leſs than four days, viz. begun at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, the 30th of June, and on the field of rendezvous on Thurſday evening following, fully prepared to join in the *Grand Proceſſion*. The workmanſhip and appearance of this beautiful object commanded univerſal admiration and applauſe, and did high honor to the artiſts of Philadelphia, who were concerned in her conſtruction. She was mounted on a carriage made for the purpoſe, and drawn by ten horſes. A ſheet of canvas was tacked all around, along the water line, and extending over a light frame, hung to the ground ſo as entirely to conceal the wheels and machinery. This canvas was painted to repreſent the ſea, ſo that nothing incongruous appeared, to offend the eye. The ceremonies in ſetting ſail, receiving the pilot on board, trimming the ſails to the wind according to the ſeveral courſes of the line of march, throwing the lead, her arrival at Union Green, caſting anchor, being hailed and welcomed with three cheers, and the Captain forwarding his diſpatches to the Preſident of the United States, &c. &c. were all performed with the ſtricteſt maritime propriety---but neither time or the ſpace allotted for this account will permit ſuch a detail, as would do juſtice to the conduct of Capt. *Green* and his crew, and to the Architects and ſeveral workmen concerned in this beautiful feature in our grand proceſſion. Thoſe particulars may be ſubjects of future diſplay and amuſement.

The Ship was followed by

The Pilots of the port of Philadelphia, with their Boat, named the *Federal Pilot*, under the command of *Iſaac Roach*, who ſheared along-ſide the Ship Union at the place appointed, and put Mr. *Michael Dawſon* on board as Pilot, and then took his ſtation, with his boat, in the Proceſſion, attended, and on her arrival took the Pilot off again.

Boat builders.

A frame, repreſenting a Boat-builder's ſhop, 18 feet long, 8 wide, and 13 high, mounted on a carriage; on the top of the frame the ſhip Union's barge, elegantly finiſhed; an enſign ſtaff and flag, blue field, quartered with 13 ſtripes, and bearing a hoe and an adze croſſing each other---Motto--"*By theſe we live.*" The barge 10 feet long, mann'd with a cockſwain and ſix little boys, in a beautiful uniform of white, decorated with blue ribbands; on the platform underneath, 7 hands building a boat 13 feet long, which was ſet and nearly compleated during the proceſſion. It will be manifeſt, the numbers above-mentioned have reference to the 13 States of America, the 12 ſtates repreſented in the late General Convention, and the 10 ſtates now united under the New Conſtitution.

The whole machine was contrived with great ſkill, and drawn by four bright bay horſes, belonging to and under the conduct of Mr. *Jacob Try*, of the Northern Liberties; followed by 40 Boat-builders, headed by Meſſieurs *Boyer Brooks* and *Warrick Hale*.

Sail Makers.

A flag carried by Capt. *Joſeph Rice*, repreſenting the inſide view of a ſail loft, with maſters and men at work---On the top thirteen ſtars - in the fly five veſſels---Motto ---"*May Commerce flouriſh and Induſtry be rewarded*,"---followed by a number of maſters, journeymen and apprentices.

Ship Carpenters.

Headed by Meſſrs. *Francis Grice*, and *John Norris*, with the draft of a ſhip on the ſtocks, and caſes of inſtruments in their hands; a flag bearing a ſhip on the ſtocks, carried by *Manuel Eyre*, Eſq; ſupported by Meſſrs. *Harriſon*, *Rice*, *Brewſter* and *Humphreys*, followed by Maſt-makers, Caulkers and workmen, to the amount of *three hundred* and *thirty*, all wearing a badge in their hats, repreſenting a ſhip on the ſtocks, and a green ſprig of white oak.

Ship Joiners.

Nicholas Young, Conductor, his ſon carrying a cedar ſtaff before him; *Robert M'Mullen*, Maſter-workman;---*William M'Mullen* and *Samuel Orms*, carrying the company's arms on a flag, viz.----a binnacle and hen-coop, crooked planes, and other tools of that profeſſion, proper; thirteen ſtripes, and thirteen ſtars, ten in full ſplendor---Motto --"*By theſe we ſupport our Families*,"---followed by *twenty-five* of the trade, wearing cedar branches in their hats.

Rope-makers and Ship-chandlers.

The flag carried in front by *Richard Tittermary*, repreſenting a rope yard, with ten men ſpinning, and three ſtanding idle with their hemp around their waiſts, emblematical of the preſent ſituation of the 13 ſtates, with a Motto---"*May Commerce flouriſh.*"---Next in front, as leaders, were *John Tittermary*, ſenr. and *George Goodwin*, being the eldeſt belonging to the calling, followed by the other gentlemen of the profeſſion, with a piece of rope and hemp in their hands, and the journeymen and apprentices in the rear, with hemp around their waiſts, and their ſpinning clours in their hands. About 60 in number attended on the ſhip.

Merchants and Traders.

Their ſtandard was the flag of a Merchant ſhip of the United States,-- In the union were *ten* illuminated Stars, and three traced round in ſilver, but *not yet* illuminated---On one ſide of the flag a ſhip, THE PENNSYLVANIA, with an inſcription, 4th July, 1788 --On the reverſe of the flag a globe, over which was inſcribed, in a ſcroll, "*Par tout le Mond*,"---The ſtaff on which the flag was diſplayed terminated in a ſilver cone, on which was a ring ſuſpending a mariner's compaſs. The ſtandard was borne by Mr, Jonathan Neſbitt, preceding the merchants and traders;

Thomas Willing Eſq;

Attended by their committee, Meſſrs. Charles Pettit, John Wilcocks, John Roſs and Tench Coxe.---The body of the merchants and traders.---Next followed *the clerks and apprentices* of the merchants and traders, preceded by Mr. Saintonge, bearing a large ledger.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain *Sproat*, with the ſtandard of the 4th regiment.

TRADES and PROFESSIONS.

N. B. The order of the ſeveral trades, except houſe-carpenters and thoſe concerned in the conſtruction and fitting out a ſhip, was determined *by lot*.

XXXIII. Cordwainers.

A carriage drawn by four horſes, repreſenting a cordwainer's ſhop, in which were ſix men actually at work, the ſhop hung round with ſhoes and boots, &c.

Mr. *Alexander Rutherford*, Conductor,

Mr. *Eliſha Gordon* and Mr. *Martin Biſh*, Aſſiſtants,

Followed by a committee of nine, three abreaſt.

Mr. *James Roney*, jun. Standard bearer.

The ſtandard--The cordwainer's arms, on a crimſon field; above the arms, CRISPIN, holding a laurel branch in his right hand, and a ſcroll of parchment in his left.

Three hundred cordwainers following, ſix abreaſt, each wearing a white leathern apron, embelliſhed with the company's arms, richly painted.

XXXIV. Coach-painters,

With a flag, ornamented with the inſignia of the art, carried by Mr. followed by ten of the profeſſion, carrying pallets and pencils in their hands.

XXXV. Cabinet and Chair makers.

Mr. *Jonathan Goſtelow*, carrying the ſcale and dividers; Mr. *Jedediah Snowden*, with the rules of architecture; four of the oldeſt maſters; Mr. *James Lee*, attended by three maſters, bearing the ſtandard, or cabinet-makers arms, elegantly painted and gilt on a blue field, ornamented with thirteen ſtars, ten of which were gilt, the other three unfiniſhed; below the arms, two hands united---Motto---

"*By unity we ſupport ſociety.*"

The maſters, ſix abreaſt, wearing linen aprons, and bucks tails in their hats.

The work-ſhop, 17 feet long by 9 feet 8 inches wide, and 14 feet high, on a carriage drawn by four horſes---at each end of the ſhop ten ſtars---two ſigns, inſcribed "Fœderal Cabinet and Chair-ſhop," one on each ſide. Mr. *John Brown*, with journeymen and apprentices at work in the ſhop. The ſhop followed by journeymen and apprentices ſix abreaſt, all wearing linen aprons, and bucks tails in their hats --The aprons of American manufacture---*one hundred* in train.

XXXVI. Brick-makers,

Carrying a large flag of green ſilk, on which was repreſented a brick yard, hands at work, a kiln burning---at a little diſtance, a Fœderal city building---Motto---

"*It was found hard in Egypt,*

"*But this proſpect makes it eaſy,*"

Ten maſter brick-makers, headed by Mr. *David Roſe*, ſen. and followed by *one hundred* workmen in frocks and trowſers, with tools, &c.

XXXVII. Houſe, Ship and Sign Painters.

Arms---three ſhields argent on a field azure; creſt, a hand holding a bruſh proper---Motto---

"*Virtue alone is true Nobility.*"

The ſtage 14 feet long by ſeven; on it a mill for manufacturing colours, a glazing table, with a ſtone for grinding paint; ſtage furniſhed with pots, faſhes, tools, &c.

The buſineſs on the ſtage conducted by Meſſrs. Stride, Wells, Cowan, Deveter and M Elwee.

Flag borne by Mr. Fauſberg, as oldeſt painter, ſupported by Meſſrs. Finn and Fullerton.

The reſt of the company marching ſix abreaſt, with gilded bruſhes, diamonds, gold hammers, glazing-knives, &c. ſixty-eight in proceſſion.

XXXVIII. Porters,

Led by *John Lawrence* and *George Green*, on each ſide a porter, dreſſed with a ſilk ſaſh, leading a horſe and dray, the horſe richly decorated with blue, white and red ribbands---on the dray five barrels of ſuperfine flour, the words "*Fœderal Flour*" printed on the heads of the barrels, followed by John Jacobs and forty porters---a light blue ſilk ſtandard, borne by *David Sparks* on which were exhibited 10 ſtripes and 13 ſtars, 3 of them clouded, the reſt in full ſplendor; alſo a horſe and dray, with 4 barrels on the dray, and a porter loading a 5th---Motto---

"*May Induſtry ever be encouraged.*"

The ſtandard followed by a number of men, and the rear cloſed by *Andrew Dryer* and *Joſeph Greſwold*. The officers all dreſſed with ſilk ſaſhes, and officers and men wearing white aprons, tied on with blue ſilk ribbands, and carrying in their hands whips ornamented with blue, red and white ribbands.

The 5 barrels of Fœderal Flour were taken, after the proceſſion, and delivered to the overſeers, for the uſe of the poor.

XXXIX. Clock and Watch-makers.

The company's arms neatly painted on a ſilk flag---Motto---

"*Time rules all Things.*"

Headed by Mr. *John Wood*, and followed by twenty-three members of the company.

XL. Fringe and Ribband Weavers.

Mr. *John Williams*, bearing a blue ſtaff, capped with a gilt ball, acroſs the ſtaff ten wires to which were ſuſpended implements, and a great variety of ſpecimens of the art---The fringe, lace and line ſhuttles were each filled with a quill of ſhute, to ſhew that they were in employ, but the ribband ſhuttle empty, to ſhew that it is, as yet, unemployed---in the gilt ball was fixed a wire 18 inches long, from which followed a ribband of ten ſtripes---immediately below the croſs wire a paper inſcribed with verſes, compoſed by Mr. Williams on the occaſion.

XLI. Bricklayers,

Headed by Meſſrs. *Nicholas Hicks*, *William Johnſon* and *Jacob Graff*, with their aprons on, and trowels in their hands---a flag, with the following device.

The bricklayers arms---The fœderal city riſing out of a foreſt, workmen building it, and the ſun illuminating it---Motto---

"*Both Buildings and Rulers are the works of our Hands.*"

The flag carried by Meſſrs. Charles Souder, William Maſh and Joſeph Wilds, with their aprons, and ſupported by Meſſrs. John Robbins, Peter Waglom, Thomas Mitchell, John Boyd, Burton Wallace, Michael Groves, John Souder, Edward M'Kaighen, Alexander M'Kinley, ten maſter bricklayers, with their aprons on, and their trowels and plumb rules in their hands--followed by *fifty five* maſters and journeymen, in their aprons, and carrying trowels in their hands.

XLII. Taylors,

Preceded by Meſſrs. *Barker*, *Stille*, *Martin* and *Tatem*, carrying a white flag, with the company's arms in gold, ſupported by two Camels---Motto---

"*By Union our Strength encreaſes.*"

Followed by *Two Hundred* and *Fifty* of the trade.

XLIII. Inſtrument-makers, Turners, Windſor Chair and Spinning-wheel makers

Conducted by Capt. *John Corniſh*, Mr. *John Stow* bearing the ſtandard, the Turner's arms, with the addition of a Spinning-wheel on one ſide, and a Windſor-chair on the other---Motto---

"*By Faith we obtain.*"

Meſſrs. *George Stow* and *Michael Fox* carrying columns, repreſenting the ſeveral branches of turning---Meſſrs. *Anthony* and *Maſon*, with a group of muſical inſtruments, followed by *ſixty* perſons dreſſed in green aprons.

XLIV. Carvers and Gilders.

The Carvers and Gilders exhibited an ornamental Car, on a fœderal plan, being 13 feet by 10 on the floor, on which were erected 13 pilaſters, richly ornamented with carved work, the heads of ten gilt, and labelled with the names of the ſeveral ſtates arranged as they came into the Fœderal Union, the remaining three left partly finiſhed; about three feet above the floor a level rail united to the pilaſters, denoting the equality of the ſubjects. In the center a column, with a twining laurel running in a ſpiral form to the capping, which was ten feet high, on the top of which was placed a buſt of General WASHINGTON, crowned with a wreath of laurel, and dreſſed in the American uniform, with the thirteen ſtars on a collar; the whole ſupported by ten tight ſtays, leading from the finiſhed pilaſters to the cap of the column, from whence ſuſpended three ſlack ſtays, leading to the unfiniſhed pilaſters; over the General's buſt the American ſtandard was diſplayed.

In the center of the front the head of *Phidias*, the moſt eminent of the ancient carvers, with emblematic figures ſupporting him; inſide of the front rail a large figure for the head of a ſhip, richly carved and painted; the whole outſide of the car decorated with the figures of the ſeaſons, the cardinal virtues, and other devices in carved work.

Before the car walked the artiſts of the ſeveral branches, preceded by Mr. *Cutbuſh*, ſhip-carver, and Mr. *Reynolds* and Mr. *Jugiez*, houſe, furniture and coach carvers, with young artiſts going before, decorated with blue ribbands round their necks, to which were ſuſpended medallions, blue ground, with ten burniſh'd gold ſtars, one bearing a figure of Ceres, repreſenting Agriculture; another Fame, blowing her trumpet, announcing to the world the Federal Union; the middle one carrying a corinthian column complete, expreſſive of the domeſtic branches of Carving. In the Car was a number of artiſts at work, ſuperintended by Mr. Ruſh, ſhip-carver.

XLV. Coopers,

Led on by Mr. *Daniel Dolbe*—an elegant flag, bearing the Cooper's arms, embelliſhed with 13 Stars—Motto—

"*May Commerce flouriſh—Love as Brethren.*"

Supported by Meſſrs. *W. King*, *R. Babe* and *John Louch*, followed by *one hundred* and *fifty* coopers in white leather aprons, and wearing badges in their hats, repreſenting the tools of the trade.

XLVI. Plane makers,

Mr. William Martin in front, bearing the ſtandard, white field, a ſmoothing plane on the top; device, a pair of ſpring-dividers, three planes, a brace, a ſquare, and guage, followed by eight plane makers---Motto---

"*Truth, under the Dividers.*"

XLVII. Whip and Cane Manufacturers.

A machine on a carriage, a boy on it at work platting a whip, followed by Mr. *John M'Caliſter*, and his journeymen, carrying ſeveral articles of the trade. On the top of the machine a flag, with this Motto—

"*Let us encourage our own Manufactures.*"

XLVIII. Black-ſmiths, White-ſmiths and Nailers.

A machine drawn by nine horſes, repreſenting the Federal Blackſmiths, White-ſmiths and Nailers manufactory, being a frame of 10 by 15 feet, and 9 feet high, with a real chimney extending 3 feet above the roof, and furniſhed for uſe. In front of the building three maſter Blackſmiths, Meſſrs. *Nathaniel Brown*, *Nicholas Heſs* and *William Perkins*, ſupporting the ſtandard, elegantly ornamented with the Smith's arms. Motto---

"*By Hammer in hand, all Arts do ſtand.*"

The manufactory was in full employ during the proceſſion. - Mr. *John Mingler*, and his aſſiſtant, *Chriſtian Keyſer*, Blackſmiths, compleated a ſet of plough irons out of old ſwords, worked a ſword into a ſickle, turned ſeveral horſe ſhoes, and performed ſeveral jobs on demand.

Mr. *John Goodman*, jun. White-ſmith, finiſhed a complete pair of plyers, a knife, and ſome machinery, with other work, on demand.

Meſſ. *Andrew Feſſinger* and *Benjamin Brummel* forged, finiſhed and ſold a conſiderable number of ſpikes, nails, and broad tacks.

The whole was under the conduct of Meſſieurs *Godfrey Gebbler*, *David Henderſon*, *George Goddard*, *Jacob Eſler*, *Lewis Prahl* and *Jacob Eckfelt*, and followed by *two hundred* brother Black-ſmiths, White-ſmiths and Nailers.

XLIX. Coach makers.

Preceded by Mr. *John Bringhurſt*, in a phæton drawn by two horſes, and bearing a draft of a coach on a white ſilk flag. A ſtage 9 feet high, 16 feet long, and 8 feet wide, on a carriage drawn by four horſes, repreſenting their ſhop, with Mr. *George Way*, maſter-workman, a Body and Carriage-maker, a Wheelwright, a Trimmer and a Harneſs maker, all at work, and a Painter ornamenting a body; on each ſide of the ſtage the words, "*No Tax on American Carriages*;" in the center the ſtandard of yellow ſilk, emblazoned with the arms of the profeſſion, viz. Three coaches in a blue field, the chariot of the ſun appearing thro' the clouds---Motto---"*The Clouds diſpell'd, we ſhine forth*;" the ſtaff decorated with the implements of the trade; ten maſters, each bearing a yelloy ſilk flag, with the names of the ſtates who have adopted the new federal conſtitution, in letters of gold, on a blue field, five walking before and five behind the ſtage; the whole followed by workmen in the different branches of the trade, to the number of *one hundred* and *fifty*.

L. Potters.

A flag, on which was neatly painted a kiln burning, and ſeveral men at work in the different branches of the buſineſs---Motto,

"*The Potter hath Power over his Clay.*"

A four-wheel'd carriage drawn by two horſes, on which was a Potter's wheel and men at work, a number of cups, bowls, mugs, &c. were made during the proceſſion; the carriage was followed by *twenty* potters, headed by Meſſrs. *Chriſtian Piercy* and *Michael Gilbert*, wearing linen aprons of American manufacture.

LI. Hatters,

Led by Mr. *Andrew Tyhout*.

The ſtandard borne by Mr. *John Gordon*, viz. On a white field a hat in hand, on each ſide a taſſel band; the creſt, a beaver---Motto, on a crimſon garter, in gold letters---"*With the Induſtry of the Beaver we ſupport our rights*;" followed by *one hundred and twenty-four* hatters.

LII. Wheel-wrights.

A ſtage drawn by two horſes, with five men working upon it, making a plough, and a ſpeed for a waggon wheel. The ſtandard, a blue flag---Motto, "*The United Wheel-Wrights*," followed by *twenty-two* of the trade, headed by Meſſrs. *Conrad Rohrman* and *Nicholas Reep*.

LIII. Tin-plate Workers.

[No return.]

LIV. Skinners, Breeches-makers and Glovers.

Headed by Meſſrs. *John Liſle* and *George Cooper*, one carrying in his hand a beaming knife, and the other a paring knife—The ſtandard borne by Mr. *Jacob Schreiner*, viz. on one ſide a deer, and below it a glove; on the other a golden fleece, and below a pair of breeches—Motto—"*May our Manufacture be equal in its conſequences to its uſefulneſs*;"—followed by *fifty-eight* of the trade, in buckſkin breeches and gloves, and wearing bucks tails in their hats.

To theſe Mr. *Joſeph Rogers*, parchment and glue manufacturer, attached himſelf.

LV. Tallow chandlers.

Mr. *Richard Porter*, Maſter.

Two ſtandards. Firſt, the company's arms, on a blue field, trimmed with white, three doves with olive branches; over the arms, an angel bearing St. John Baptiſt's head; on each ſide two blazing lamps---Motto---"*Let your light ſo ſhine.*"---

Second ſtandard, a repreſentation of a Chandeleir of 13 branches, a lighted candle in each, and 13 ſilver ſtars in a half circle.---Inſcription---"*The ſtars of America a light to the world.*"---Motto---at the bottom of the Chandeleir, "*Unite in one.*"

The uniform, blue and white cockades, blue aprons bound with white, and a dove painted in the middle of each; a white rod, ſurmounted by an olive branch, in each perſon's hand. *Twenty* in number.

LVI. Victuallers.

A flag, with the following inſcription,

The Death of ANARCHY *and* CONFUSION *ſhall feed the Poor and Hungry.*

Two axe-men preceding two ſtately oxen, weighing 3000lbs. Ten boys dreſſed in white, five on the right and five on the left of the oxen, carrying flags with the names of the ſtates that have ratified the fœderal conſtitution; two cleaver men; a band of muſic. Conductors, Meſſrs. *Philip Hall*, *George Welper*, *Philip Odenheimer* and *Conrad Hoff*; followed by *eight ſix* maſter victuallers, all dreſſed in white. The oxen to be killed, the hides and tallow to be ſold for bread, and given with the meat to the poor.

LVII. Printers, Book-binders and Stationers.

A ſtage 9 feet ſquare, drawn by four horſes. Upon the ſtage the Fœderal Printing-office, furniſhed with a Printing-preſs complete, caſes, and other implements neceſſary to the buſineſs, by ten Printing offices united. On the ſtage men at work, in the different branches of the profeſſion. Mr. *Durant*, in the character of MERCURY, in a white dreſs, ornamented with red ribbands, having real wings affixed to his head and feet, and a garland of blue and red flowers round his temples. During the proceſſion the preſſmen were at work, and ſtruck off many copies of the following Ode, compoſed for the occaſion by *Francis Hopkinſon*, Eſq;

OH for a muſe of fire! to mount the ſkies
And to a liſt'ning world proclaim---
Behold! behold! an empire riſe!
An Æra new, Time, as he flies,
Hath enter'd in the book of fame.
On Alleghany's tow'ring head
Echo ſhall ſtand---the tidings ſpread,
And o'er the lakes and miſty floods around,
An ÆRA NEW reſound.

See! where Columbia ſits alone,
And from her ſtar beſpangled throne,
Beholds the gay proceſſion move along,
And hears the trumpet, and the choral ſong---
She hears her ſons rejoice---
Looks into future times, and ſees
The num'rous bleſſings Heav'n decrees,
And with HER plaudit joins the gen'ral voice.

"'Tis done! 'tis done! my Sons," ſhe cries,
"In war are valiant, and in council wiſe;
"*Wiſdom* and *Valour* ſhall my rights defend,
"And o'er my vaſt domain thoſe rights extend.
"*Science* ſhall flouriſh---*Genius* ſtretch her wing,
"In native ſtrains *Columbian Muſes* ſing;
"*Wealth* crown the *Arts*, and *Juſtice* clean her ſcales,
"*Commerce* her pon'drous anchor weigh,
"Wide ſpread her ſails,
"And in far diſtant ſeas her flag diſplay.

"My ſons for *Freedom* fought, nor fought in vain;
"But found a naked goddeſs was their gain:
"*Good government*, alone, can ſhew the Maid
"In robes of SOCIAL HAPPINESS array'd."
Hail to this feſtival! all hail the day!
Columbia's ſtandard on HER ROOF diſplay:
And let the PEOPLE's Motto ever be,
"UNITED THUS, and THUS UNITED---FREE."

This Ode, together with one in the German language, fitted to the purpoſe, and printed by Mr. *Steiner*, was thrown amongſt the people as the proceſſion moved along. Ten ſmall packages, containing the foregoing Ode and the liſt of toaſts for the day, were made up and addreſſed to the ten ſtates in union reſpectively; theſe were tied to ten pidgeons, which at intervals roſe from Mercury's cap, and flew off, with the acclamations of an admiring multitude.

Mr. *William Sellers*, ſenior, bearing the ſtandard adopted by the united profeſſions, viz. Azure, on a cheveron argent, an American bald eagle volant, between two reams of paper, proper,---between three bibles cloſed, proper,-- in chief, perched on the point of the cheveron, a dove with an olive branch, of the ſecond; ſupporters, two Fames, blowing their trumpets, cloathed with ſky blue flowing robes, ſpangled with ſtars argent; creſt, a bible diſplayed proper, on a wreath azure and argent, under the eſcutcheon two pens placed ſaltiere ways, proper--Motto---

"*We protect and are ſupported by Liberty.*"

After the ſtandard, Maſters of the combined profeſſions, followed by journeymen and apprentices, each carrying a ſcroll tied with blue binding, exhibiting the word "*Typographer*," illuminated by ten ſtars in union---*fifty* in the train.

LVIII. Saddlers.

A Saddler's ſhop dreſſed with ſadlery, and a variety of ready made work, elegant *American* plated furniture, &c. drawn by two fine horſes. In the ſhop Mr. *Stephen Burrows*, and a number of hands at work, one of whom (having the different parts in readineſs) compleated a neat ſaddle during the proceſſion.

The ſtandard, carried by Meſſrs. *Jehoſhaphat Polk* and Mr. *John Young*, was of green ſilk, with the company's arms elegantly painted and gilt---Motto---

"*Our truſt is in God.*"

The company was headed by Meſſrs. *John Stephens* and *John Marr*,---Mr. *William Haley*, Silver-plater, joined himſelf to this corps, carrying a *Fœderal Bit* of his own workmanſhip.

LIX. Stone-cutters.

Three Apprentices before, with tools, and two with the Orders of the Operative Lodge, one with the ſtandard, in Maſons order, the reſt followed with pieces of poliſhed marble. *Twenty* in number.

LX. Bread and Biſcuit Bakers.

A ſtandard bearing the Bread Bakers arms, properly emblazoned ---Motto---

"*May our Country never want Bread.*"

Uniform, white ſhirts and full plaited aprons, quite round the waiſt, with a light blue ſaſh. A ſtage, with a bakers oven, 6 feet in diameter, and three hands at work as the proceſſion went on, directed by a maſter baker, who diſtributed bread to the people as it came out of the oven. Headed by Mr. *George Mayer*.

Biſcuit Bakers ſtandard---A white flag, with the repreſentation of a bake houſe, and ſeveral hands working in the different branches of the buſineſs---Motto---

"*May the Fœderal Government revive our Trade.*"

Meſſrs. *Thomas Hopkins* and *Matthias Landenberger* in front of 12 maſters. Meſſrs. *John Peters*, ſenr. and *William Echart* cloſed the rear, each maſter carrying a ſmall peal; the number of bakers in proceſſion, *one hundred and thirty*.

LXI. Gun-ſmiths.

A ſtage erected upon a 4 wheel carriage, drawn by 4 horſes, bearing in length 14 feet, and in breadth 8 feet, with a motto in large letters on each ſide, "*Fœderal Armoury*," with a number of hands thereon at work, employed in different branches of the trade, conducted by two Senior maſters, viz. *John Nicholſon* and *Joſeph Perkins*---Abraham Morrow bearing a ſtandard, at the head of the company, in rear of the carriage, the ſtandard decorated with ſundry devices repreſenting the arms belonging to the trade---The ſtandard, a large white ſilk flag, with croſs guns in the middle, at the top of the croſs guns the cap of liberty, with the letters CP. (city proof;) Underneath the croſs guns the croſs piſtols, with the letter V. (viewed;) at the end neareſt the ſtaff a powder caſk; likewiſe at the oppoſite end the repreſentation of three balls---The Uniform of the company, green baize aprons, with green ſtrings.

LXII. Copper-ſmiths.

A car 14 by 7 feet, drawn by four horſes, with three hands at work at ſtills and tea-kettles, under the direction of Mr. *Benjamin Harbeſon*.

A ſtandard with the arms of the trade, and other things emblematical, ſurrounded with thirteen ſtars, borne by two maſters. Seventeen maſters of the profeſſion following.

LXIII. Gold-ſmiths, Silver-ſmiths and Jewellers.

William Ball, Eſq; Senior member, with a ſilver urn.

Standard bearers Meſſrs. *Joſeph Gee* and *John Germon*, carrying a ſilk flag, with the gold-ſmiths arms on one ſide---Motto--"*Juſtitia Virtutum Regina.*" And on the reverſe the Genius of America, holding in her hand a ſilver urn, with the following Motto, "*The Purity, Brightneſs and Solidity of this Metal is emblematical of that Liberty which we expect from the New Conſtitution;*" her head ſurrounded by 14 ſtars, 10 of them very bright, repreſenting the ſtates which have ratified, 2 leſs bright, deſcriptive of New-York and North-Carolina, whoſe ratifications are ſhortly expected, one with 3 dark points and 2 light ones, an emblem of Rhode-Iſland, and one of equal luſtre with the firſt ten, juſt emerging from the horizon, near one half ſeen, for the riſing ſtate of Kentucke. After which followed the reſt of the maſters, with their journeymen and apprentices; in all *thirty-five*.

LXIV. Diſtillers.

On a ſtandard of light blue ſilk, a ſtill, worm, tub, and other implements of the buſineſs, neatly painted.

The ſtandard borne by Mr. *Michael Shubert*, and followed by twelve diſtillers.

LXV. Tobacconiſts.

Headed by Mr. *John Riley*.

The ſtandard of white ſilk, a tobacco plant with thirteen leaves, ten in perfection, three leaves not finiſhed, a hogſhead of tobacco on one ſide of the plant, a roll of plug tobacco, bottle and bladder of ſnuff over the plant; on the other ſide thirteen ſtars, ten ſilvered ſhining bright, the other three not finiſhed, carried by Mr. *Thomas Leiper*. Motto---"*Succeſs to the Tobacco Plant.*"

Line. Each member with a green apron and blue ſtrings, a plume of the different kinds of tobacco leaves in his hat, and different tools of his profeſſion in his hands.

Conductors, Meſſrs. *Hamilton*, *Few*, *Stimble* and *Murphy*. *Seventy* in number.

LXVI. Braſs-founders.

Mr. Daniel King, in a car drawn by four grey horſes, and emblematical colours, with a furnace in blaſt during the whole proceſſion. He finiſhed a 3 inch howitz, which was mounted and fired with the artillery on Union Green; his journeymen and apprentices alſo neatly executed ſeveral other articles in that ingenious branch. The motto of the colours---"*In vain the earth her treaſure hides.*" The whole was executed by Mr. King, at his own expence.

LXVII. Stocking Manufacturers,

Thirty in number, headed by Mr. George Freytag; their colours white, with a pair of blue ſtockings croſs, a cap above, finger mitt below, encircled with a gilded heart, a gilded crown, with ten horns or points, on each a blue ſtar above all.---The Motto---"*The union of the American Stocking Manufacturers.*"

LXVIII. Tanners and Curriers.

Tanners, 25 in number, led by Mr. *George Leib*, carrying the flag with the company's arms---Motto---"*God be with us.*"---Curriers, 34 in number. led by Mr. *George Oakley*, carrying the flag with the company's arms---Motto---"*Spes noſtra Deus.*"

LXIX. Upholſterers.

Headed by Meſſrs. *John Maſon* and *John Davis*. In front a cuſhion with its drapery, on which fluttered a dove, with an olive branch in its mouth, and on its head a double ſcroll-- Motto---"*Be Liberty thine*," followed by a cabarole ſopha, decorated.

LXX. Sugar-refiners.

Conducted by the Hon. Chriſtopher Kucher, Capt. Jacob Lawerſwyler, Meſſrs. Benjamin Penington, John Morgan, David Mierchen, Adam Cornman and Henry Clauſe, wearing black cockades, blue ſaſhes and white aprons, with a blue ſtandard arms on a gold field, the cap of liberty on a ſtaff between two loaves of ſugar---Motto---"*Double refined*," in a blue field, thirteen ſtars; creſt, a lighted candle, in a candleſtick, on the foot the word *proof*, beneath *American manufactures*, ornamented with ſugar canes, followed by *thirty-ſix*, with white aprons, on which were painted ſugar loaves, marked 10, bearing the various implements of the buſineſs.

LXXI. Brewers,

Ten in number, headed by *Reuben Haines*, with ten ears of Barley in their Hats, and ſaſhes of hop vines, carrying malt-ſhovels and maſhing-oars; one dray loaded with malt and hops, and one loaded with two hogſheads and a butt, marked "*Beer, Ale, Porter,*" with the following inſcription, "*Proper Drink for Americans.*" A

ſtandard carried by Luke Morris, decorated with the Brewers arms; Motto---"*Home Brew'd is beſt.*"

LXXII. Peruke-makers and Barber Surgeons,
Preceded by Meſſrs. *Perrie* and *Trautwine*, full dreſſed.

The ſtandard, a white field with the arms of the company, and other devices ſuitable to the occaſion, viz. A pillar, the emblem of ſtrength, with a cap of liberty, ſupported by twelve hands, in gules, repreſenting the twelve concurring ſtates that called the grand convention; a pellican and her young, in a field azure; the arms of the barber-ſurgeons, a goat rampant, in full coat, argent, in a field ſable, the arms of peruke-makers; with two arms extended at top, hand in hand, the emblem of union and friendſhip; ſupporters to the arms, a land and river horſe, with ornaments--Motto--"*United we ſtand.*"

The Treaſurer of the Company.
The Truſtees.

The company, by ſeniority, hand-in-hand, ſix abreaſt, conſiſting of *ſeventy two*, each wearing a white ſaſh, with a black relief down the middle, and cockades of the ſame, in honor of the firſt and great ally of the United States

LXXIII. Engravers.

Their armorial enſigns, occaſionally deviſed, were---Orr, on a chivron, engrailed gules, between a parallel ruler ſable, barred and ſtudded of the firſt, and two gravers ſaſter ways azure, handled of the third; three plates; the creſt, a copper plate on a ſand bag proper, inſcribed underneath, in large capitals, ENGRAVERS.

LXXIV. Plaiſterers.

(No Return.)

LXXV. Bruſh-makers.

A white flag, with a wild boar, and a bundle of briſtles over him---Motto---"*Fœderal Bruſh Manufactory,*" the flag carried by Mr. Roger Flahevan, jun.

LXXVI. Stay makers.

Mr. *Francis Serre*, with his firſt journeyman, carrying an elegant pair of lady's ſtays in the proceſſion.

Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain *Rees*, with the ſtandard of the 2d regiment.

LXXVII. The civil and military officers of Congreſs in the city.

LXXVIII. The Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania. His Excellency the PRESIDENT was too much indiſpoſed to attend.

LXXIX. The Juſtices of the common pleas, and Magiſtrates.
LXXX The Sheriff and Coroner, on horſeback.

LXXXI. Board of City Wardens.

City Treaſurer, and Secretary to the Board.
Clerks of the Markets, with Standard Weights and Meaſures.
Conſtable of the Watch, with his two Aſſiſtants, bearing their Staves.

Muſic.

Twenty Watchmen, with their Flams decorated, and in their proper dreſs.
Twenty ſilent Watchmen, with their Staves.
Watchmen calling the Hour ten o'clock, and a Glorious *Star-light* morning.
The Hour and Stars alluded to he *ten* States who have adopted the Conſtitution.

LXXXII. The Street Commiſſioners.

LXXXIII.

The gentlemen of the Bar, headed by the Honorable *Edward Shippen*, Eſquire, Preſident of the Common Pleas, and *William Bradford*, Eſquire, Attorney General, followed by the Students of Law.

LXXXIV.

The Clergy of different chriſtian denominations, with the Rabbi of the Jews, walking arm in arm.

LXXXV.

The College of Phyſicians, headed by their Preſident, Dr. *John Redman*, and followed by the Students in Phyſic.

LXXXVI.

Students of the Univerſity, headed by the Vice-Provoſt, and of the Epiſcopal Academy and moſt of the ſchools in the city, preceded by their reſpective Principals, Profeſſors, Maſters and Tutors a ſmall flag borne before them, inſcribed with theſe words,-----"*The riſing Generation*"

LXXXVII. The county troop of light horſe, commanded by *Major William M'Pherſon*, brought up the rear of the whole.

Major Fullerton attending the right wing, and *Colonel Montgomery* the left wing of the line.

Meſſrs. *Stoneburner, Hiltzheimer and Jonathan Penroſe*, furniſhed and ſuperintended the horſes for the carriages.

This Grand Proceſſion began to move from the place of rendezvous about half paſt nine, as was before mentioned. The front arrived at Union Green, in front of Buſh-hill, about half paſt twelve. The length of the line was about one mile and an half, the diſtance marched through about three miles. As the proceſſion came into Fourth-Street, Capt. *David Zeigler* and Lieut. *John Armſtrong* had drawn up their company of Continental troops, and ſaluted the proceſſion as it paſſed, according to military rule.

A very large circular range of tables, covered with canvas awnings, and plentifully ſpread with a cold collation, had been prepared the day before by the Committee of proviſion. In the center of this ſpacious circle the Grand Edifice was placed, and the Ship *Union* moored. The flags of the Conſuls and other ſtandards were planted round the *Edifice*.

As ſoon as the rear of the line had arrived, JAMES WILSON, Eſq; addreſſed the people from the Fœderal Edifice.

[For the Oration, ſee the Supplement.]

Mr. Wilſon was then complimented by Capt. Claypoole's corps of light infantry with a feu de joy, three rounds by battalion and three huzzas.

After the oration, the company went to dine.

No ſpirits or wines of any kind were introduced, American porter, beer and cyder were the only liquors—with theſe were drank the following toaſts announced by the trumpet, and anſwered by a diſcharge of artillery—A round of ten, to each toaſt—and theſe were in like manner anſwered by a diſcharge from the ſhip *Riſing Sun* at her moorings.

TOASTS.

1. The PEOPLE of the United States.
2. Honor and immortality to the Members of the late Fœderal Convention.
3. General Waſhington.
4. The King of France.
5. The United Netherlands.
6. The foreign Powers in Alliance with the United States.
7. The Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce of the United States.
8. The Heroes who have fallen in Defence of our Liberties.
9. May Reaſon, and not the Sword, hereafter decide all national Diſputes.
10. The whole Family of Mankind.

It ſhould not be omitted, that the ſeveral trades furniſhed their devices, mottoes, machines and decorations themſelves and at the expence of their reſpective companies—And that by much the greateſt part of the work exhibited on that day was completed between Monday morning and the Thurſday evening following.

The whole of this vaſt body was formed and the entertainment of the day conducted with a regularity and decorum far beyond all reaſonable expectation. The foot ways, the windows and roofs of the houſes were crowded with ſpectators, exhibiting a ſpectacle truly magnificent and irreſiſtably animating. But what was moſt pleaſing to the contemplative mind, univerſal love and harmony prevailed, and every countenance appeared to be the index of a heart glowing with urbanity and rational joy. This pleaſing idea was much ſupported by a circumſtance which probably never before occurred in ſuch extent—viz. the clergy of almoſt every denomination united in charity and brotherly love.—May they and their flocks ſo walk thro' life.

It is impoſſible to be preciſe in numbers on ſuch an occaſion,—but, avaraging ſeveral opinions, there were about 5,000 in the line of proceſſion, and about 17,000 on Union Green—The green was entirely cleared by ſix o'clock in the evening, and the edifice, ſhip, and ſeveral machines being withdrawn, the citizens *ſoberly* retired to their reſpective homes. The weather was remarkably favorable for the ſeaſon, cloudy without rain, and a briſk wind from the ſouth the whole day.

At night the ſhip *Riſing Sun* was handſomely illuminated in honor of this great feſtival.

Such is the account we have been enabled to give of this memorable exhibition—It is very probable there may be ſome omiſſions—if ſo, the committee can only aſſure their fellow citizens that no neglect or offence was intended to any individual, or company whatever—The ſhortneſs of the time, and the complicated nature of the taſk they have undertaken, muſt be their apology.

As the ſyſtem of government, (now fully ratified,) has been the occaſion of much preſent joy; ſo may it prove a ſcoure of future bleſſing to our country, and the glory of our riſing empire! *(Publiſhed by order,)*

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, *Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.*

July 8, 1788.

From the *New-York Daily Advertiſer*, of July 7.

Extract from the Journals of Congreſs, July 2, 1788.

"The ſtate of New-Hampſhire having ratified the conſtitution tranſmitted to them by the act of the 28th September laſt, and tranſmitted to Congreſs their ratification, and the ſame having been read, the Preſident reminded Congreſs that this was the ninth ratification tranſmitted and laid before them: Whereupon,

On motion, Ordered, That the ratifications of the conſtitution of the United States, tranſmitted to Congreſs, be referred to a committee to examine and report an act to Congreſs for putting the ſaid conſtitution into operation, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the late Fœderal Convention.

Appointed ſame day, Mr. *Carrington*, Mr. *Edwards*, Mr. *Baldwin*, Mr. *Otis* and Mr. *Tucker*."

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated July 3.

"We fondly (but in vain) expected that the ratification of Virginia would have a very ſerious effect on the minds of the anti-fœderal party, and would have conſtituted ſo forcible an appeal to their apprehenſions, that it would have compelled them to adopt a ſyſtem different from that deſtructive one they ſeem intent on purſuing.

"We find that the powers of eloquence and argument are unavailing; we ſhall therefore refrain from any further exertions in defence of the conſtitution.

"We ſhall cloſe the whole buſineſs with a ſtrong pathetic addreſs to their fears and their feelings, ariſing from the new ſituation of the ſtate, if placed out of the union, and the dreadful conſequences that muſt enſue.

"We are waiting with great impatience for the act of Congreſs, to put government in motion, by fixing the previous arrangements and the time for commencing proceedings under the new conſtitution.

"This will add much energy to our arguments, will change the nature of the ground, and will beget a new relative ſituation betwixt the repreſentatives and their conſtituents, which was not in contemplation at the time of their being elected. This probably will be the foundation of an appeal of the minority to the inhabitants of the ſtate.

"Next week will probably terminate our labour."

On Friday, the 4th inſtant, a number of the inhabitants of Glouceſter county met at *Lilliput*, on the banks of the Delaware, to join in the *fœderal* joy ſo evidently conſpicuous on that halcyon day. Under the diſcharge of Major Samuel Hugg's well regulated pair of braſs twelves, the following toaſts were drank, and the day concluded with that philanthropy ſo pleaſing and grateful to the human heart.

1. The UNION.
2. The friends and ſupporters of that union, wherever diſperſed through the world.
3. The powers in alliance with our new republic.
4. Our tried, known and approved friend, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire.
5. The *Yeomanry* of America---May plenty fill their cup, and peace crown their dwelling.
6. The *American Manufactures*---May our women pride, and our men glory in wearing them.
7. May the remaining three pillars be ſoon erected in honor of the *Fœderal Edifice*.
8. May our friends of 1776 ſtill continue to ſmoak the calumet of Peace in brotherly love with us, and for ever.
9. May Americans ſtudy to deſerve the great national felicity before them.
10. The DAY.---May each revolving one find us more worthy and more happy.

*** The Oxen paraded by the *Victuallers* of the City and Liberties, on Friday laſt, in the Grand Proceſſion, will be ſlaughtered this Evening, and the Beef, with a proportionate Quantity of Bread, diſtributed to the poor To-Morrow Morning, in the Old Market. The Heads of Families muſt apply, as no Attention will be paid to the Application of Children.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Union townſhip, Berks county, June 1, 1788.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ROBERTS, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement to

MARY ROBERTS, Executrix.

To the PUBLIC.

AS the time limited for completing the execution of my ſcheme for ſelling ſome of my houſes and landed intereſt terminates the 25th of July next, I take the liberty of requeſting thoſe gentlemen who have honored and aided me in the diſpoſal of my tickets, to forward the unengaged tickets, by the ſafeſt means poſſible, ſo that they may reach me on or before the period above alluded to:---To which end, circular letters will be forwarded to each by the firſt opportunity.

I here return my moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the countenance given my plan, from gentlemen in moſt parts of the continent. And though arduous and difficult as the undertaking appeared in its commencement, it gives me the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that it now promiſes to gratify my moſt earneſt expectations. THOMAS PROCTER.

Tickets are to be obtained, by applying to the following gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, viz. Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee houſe; Aſhbton Humphreys, Eſq; Cheſnut-ſtreet; William Nicholls, Eſq; Second ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Delany, Druggiſt, the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets; Captain Francis White, third door from the Bank, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Woodhouſe, Stationer, Front-ſtreet; Captain Francis Procter, Second-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet; Major Samuel Nicholas, Market-ſtreet; Captain P. Duffey, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Edward Fox, Eſq; Third ſtreet; Mr. John Harriſon, Board Merchant, Vine and Water ſtreets; Mr. James Kinnear, Second-ſtreet, above Vine ſtreet; Francis Swaine, Eſq; Sheriff of Montgomery county; and of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Berks county, April 24, 1788.

BE it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber have made an agreement the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1785, with Mark Bird, for two tracts of land ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county; the one tract including both ſides of a creek called Six-pence creek, and the other tract near joining the firſt, and adjoining lands of John Stoner, George Kirſt, John Dehaven, Mark Bird and Abraham Stoner. Whereas I the ſubſcriber have given writings for the ſaid land to the ſaid Mark Bird, wherefor the ſaid Mark Bird never paid any thing nor made ſatisfaction to me for the ſaid land. Therefore I find it neceſſary to make it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber will not give poſſeſſion nor rights, neither will allow any thing to be taken off the ſaid land, until full ſatisfaction is made to me, becauſe he deceived me ſlyly, and was unknown to me until the 24th day of April, 1788. † HENRY LEAR.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN
SICKLES,
Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by
George Lownes & Sons,
In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c3w Executor of William Neill.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Supplement to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 3032.

ORATION,

Delivered by JAMES WILSON, Eſq;

On the fourth of July, 1788, at UNION GREEN.

My Friends and Fellow Citizens,

YOUR candid and generous indulgence I may well beſpeak, for *many* reaſons. I ſhall mention but *one*. While I *expreſs* it, I *feel* it, in all its force. My abilities are unequal---abilities far ſuperior to mine would be unequal---to the occaſion, on which I have the honor of being called to addreſs you.

A people, free and enlightened, ESTABLISHING *and* RATIFYING *a ſyſtem of government, which they have previouſly* CONSIDERED, EXAMINED *and* APPROVED!---This is the ſpectacle, which we are aſſembled to celebrate; and it is the moſt dignified one that has yet appeared on our globe. Numerous and ſplendid have been the triumphs of conquerors. From what cauſes have they originated? Of what conſequences have they been productive? They have generally begun in ambition: They have generally ended in tyranny. But nothing tyrannical can participate of dignity; and to Freedom's eye, SESOSTRIS himſelf appears *contemptible*, even when he *treads* on the *necks of Kings*.

The Senators of Rome, ſeated in their curule chairs, and ſurrounded with all their official luſtre, were an object much more reſpectable; and we view, without diſpleaſure, the admiration of thoſe untutored ſavages, who conſidered them as ſo many gods upon earth. But who were thoſe Senators? They were only a *part* of a ſociety: They were veſted with only *inferior* powers.

What is the object exhibited to our contemplation? a WHOLE PEOPLE exerciſing its *firſt and greateſt power*---performing an act of SOVEREIGNTY, ORIGINAL and UNLIMITED.

The ſcene before us is *unexampled* as well as *magnificent*. The greateſt part of governments have been the deformed offſpring of force and fear. With theſe we deign not compariſon. But there have been others who have formed bold pretenſions to higher regard. You have heard of SPARTA, of ATHENS and of ROME. You have heard of their admired conſtitutions, and of their high prized freedom. In fancied right of theſe, they conceived themſelves to be elevated above the reſt of the human race, whom they marked with the degrading title of *Barbarians*. But did they, in all their pomp and pride of liberty, ever furniſh to the aſtoniſhed world an exhibition ſimilar to that, which we now contemplate. Were their conſtitutions framed by thoſe, who were appointed, for that purpoſe, by the people? After they were framed, were they ſubmitted to the conſideration of the people? Had the people an opportunity of expreſſing their ſentiments concerning them? Were they to *ſtand* or *fall* by the people's *approving* or *rejecting* vote? To all theſe queſtions attentive and impartial hiſtory obliges us to anſwer in the negative. The people were either *unfit* to be truſted; or their lawgivers were too *ambitious* to truſt them.

The far-famed eſtabliſhment of LYCURGUS was introduced by deception and fraud. Under the ſpecious pretence of conſulting the oracle concerning his laws, he prevailed on the SPARTANS to make a temporary experiment of them during his abſence, and to ſwear that they would ſuffer no alteration of them till his return. Taking a diſingenuous advantage of their ſcrupulous regard for their oaths, he prevented his return by a voluntary death; and in this manner endeavoured to ſecure a proud immortality to his ſyſtem.

Even SOLON---the mild and moderating SOLON---far from conſidering himſelf as employed only to *propoſe* ſuch regulations as he ſhould think beſt calculated for promoting the happineſs of the commonwealth, *made* and *promulgated* his laws with all the haughty airs of abſolute power. On more occaſions than one, we find him boaſting, with much ſelf complacency, of his extreme forbearance and condeſcenſion, becauſe he did not eſtabliſh a deſpotiſm in his own favor, and becauſe he did not reduce his equals to the humiliating condition of his ſlaves.

Did NUMA ſubmit his *inſtitutions* to the good ſenſe and free inveſtigation of ROME? They were received in precious communications from the goddeſs EGERIA, with whoſe preſence and regard he was ſupremely favored; and they were impoſed on the eaſy faith of the citizens as the *Dictates* of an inſpiration that was divine.

Such, my fellow citizens, was the origin of the moſt ſplendid eſtabliſhments that have been hitherto known; and ſuch were the arts, to which they owed their introduction and ſucceſs.

What a *flattering* contraſt ariſes from a *retroſpect* of the ſcenes which we now *commemorate*? Delegates were *appointed* to deliberate and to propoſe. They *met*, and *performed* their delegated truſt. The *reſult* of their deliberations was *laid before the people*. It was *diſcuſſed* and *ſcrutinized* in the *fulleſt, freeſt* and *ſevereſt* manner,---*by ſpeaking*, by *writing* and by *printing*,---by *individuals* and by *public bodies*,---by its *friends* and by its *enemies*. What was the *iſſue*? Moſt *favourable* and moſt *glorious* to the ſyſtem. In *ſtate* after *ſtate*, at *time* after *time*, it was *ratified*---in ſome ſtates *unanimouſly*---on the whole, by a large and very reſpectable *majority*.

It would be improper now to examine its qualities. A decent reſpect for thoſe who have accepted of it will lead us to preſume that it is worthy of their acceptance. The deliberate ratifications, which have taken place, at once recommend the *ſyſtem*, and the *people* by whom it has been ratified.

But why---methinks I hear ſome one ſay---why is ſo much exultation diſplayed in celebrating this event? We are prepared to give the reaſons of our joy. We rejoice, becauſe, under this conſtitution, we hope to ſee *juſt government*, and to enjoy the *bleſſings* that walk in its train.

Let us begin with PEACE---the mild and modeſt harbinger of felicity! How ſeldom does the amiable wanderer chuſe, for her permanent reſidence, the habitations of men! In their ſyſtems ſhe ſees too many arrangements, civil and eccleſiaſtical, inconſiſtent with the calmneſs and benignity of her temper. In the old world, how many millions of men do we behold, unprofitable to ſociety, burthenſome to induſtry, the props of eſtabliſhments that deſerve not to be ſupported, the cauſes of diſtruſt in the times of peace,---and the inſtruments of deſtruction in the times of war? Why are they not employed in cultivating uſeful arts, and in forwarding public improvements? Let us indulge the pleaſing expectation, that *ſuch* will be the *operation* of *government* in the UNITED STATES. Why may we not hope, that, diſentangled from the intrigues and jealouſies of European politics, and unmoleſted with the alarm and ſolicitude, to which theſe intrigues and jealouſies give birth, our councils will be directed to the encouragement, and our ſtrength will be exerted in the cultivation of all the arts of peace?

Of theſe, the firſt is AGRICULTURE. This is true in all countries. In the UNITED STATES its truth is of peculiar importance. The *ſubſiſtance* of *man*, the *materials* of *manufactures*, the *articles* of *commerce*---all ſpring originally from the *ſoil*. On *agriculture*, therefore, the *wealth of nations* is founded. Whether we conſult the obſervations that reaſon will ſuggeſt, or attend to the information that hiſtory will give, we ſhall, in each caſe, be ſatisfied of the influence of government, good or bad, upon the ſtate of agriculture. In a government, whoſe maxims are thoſe of oppreſſion, property is inſecure. It is given, it is taken away, by caprice. Where there is no ſecurity for property, there is no encouragement for induſtry. Without induſtry, the richer the ſoil the more it abounds with weeds. The evidence of hiſtory warrants the truth of theſe general remarks. Attend to Greece; and compare her agriculture in *ancient* and in *modern* times. THEN, ſmiling harveſts bore teſtimony to the bountiful boons of liberty. NOW, the very earth languiſhes under oppreſſion. View the *Campania* of ROME. How melancholy the proſpect? Which ever way you turn your afflicted eyes, ſcenes of deſolation crowd before them. Waſte and barrenneſs appear around you in all their hideous forms. What is the reaſon? With DOUBLE *tyranny* the land is curſed. Open the *claſſic* page: you trace, in *chaſte* deſcription, the *beautiful* reverſe of every thing you have ſeen. Whence proceeds the difference? When that deſcription was made, the *force of liberty* pervaded the ſoil.

But is agriculture the only art, which feels the influence of government? Over MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE its power is equally prevalent. There the ſame cauſes operate; and there they produce the ſame effects. The *induſtrious village*, the *buſy city*, the *crouded port*---all theſe are the gifts of *liberty*; and without a *good government* liberty cannot exiſt.

Theſe are advantages, but theſe are not *all* the advantages that reſult from a ſyſtem of good government. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce will enſure to us plenty, convenience and elegance. But is there not ſomething ſtill wanting to finiſh the man? Are *internal virtues and accompliſhments* leſs *eſtimable* or leſs *attracting* than *external arts and ornaments*? Is the operation of government leſs powerful upon the *former* than upon the *latter*? By no means. Upon this, as upon a preceding topic, reaſon and hiſtory will concur in their information and advice. In a ſerene mind the SCIENCES and the VIRTUES love to dwell. But can the mind of a man be ſerene, when the property, liberty and ſubſiſtance of *himſelf*, and of *thoſe*, for whom he feels *more* than he feels for *himſelf*, depends on a tyrant's nod? If the diſpirited ſubject of oppreſſion can, with difficulty, exert his enfeebled faculties, ſo far as to provide, on the inceſſant demands of nature, food juſt enough to lenghthen out his wretched exiſtence; can it be expected that, *in ſuch a ſtate*, he will experience thoſe *fine* and *vigorous movements of the ſoul*, without the full and free exerciſe of which *ſcience* and *virtue* will *never flouriſh*. Look around you to the nations that now exiſt. View, in hiſtoric retroſpect, the nations that have heretofore exiſted. The collected reſult will be an entire conviction of theſe all-intereſting truths---*Where tyranny reigns, there is the* COUNTRY *of* IGNORANCE *and* VICE---*Where* GOOD GOVERNMENT *prevails, there is the* COUNTRY *of* SCIENCE *and* VIRTUE. Under a *good government*, therefore, we muſt look for the *accompliſhed man*.

But ſhall we confine our views *even here*? While we wiſh to be accompliſhed *men* and *citizens*, ſhall we wiſh to be *nothing more*? While we perform our duty, and promote our happineſs in *this* world; ſhall we beſtow no regards upon the *next*? Does no connexion ſubſiſt between the *two*? From *this* connexion flows the moſt important of all the bleſſings of good government.---But here let us pauſe---*unaſſiſted reaſon* can *guide* us *no farther*, ſhe *directs* us to that HEAVEN-DESCENDED SCIENCE, by which LIFE *and* IMMORTALITY *have been brought to light*.

May we not *now* ſay, that we have reaſon for our joy? But while we cheriſh the *delightful emotion*, let us remember thoſe things, which are *requiſite* to give it *permanence* and *ſtability*. Shall we *lie ſupine*, and look, in *liſtleſs languor*, for thoſe bleſſings and enjoyments, to which *exertion* is inſeperably attached? If we would be *happy*; we muſt be *active*. The *Conſtitution* and our *manners* muſt mutually *ſupport* and *be ſupported*. Even on *this*

by M

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ing
viz.
othe
to—
its uſefulneſs;"—followed by *fifty-eight* of the trade, in buckſkin breeches and gloves, and wearing bucks tails in their hats.

To theſe Mr. *Joſeph Rogers*, parchment and glue manufacturer, attached himſelf.

LV. Tallow chandlers.

Mr. *Richard Porter*, Maſter.

Two ſtandards. Firſt, the company's arms, on a blue

poliſhed marble. *Twenty* in number.

LX. Bread and Biſcuit Bakers.

A ſtandard bearing the Bread Bakers arms, properly emblazoned ---Motto---

"*May our Country never want Bread.*"

Uniform, white ſhirts and full plaited aprons, quite round the waiſt, with a light blue faſh. A ſtage, with a

LXXI. Brewers,

Ten in number, headed by *Reuben Haines*, with ten ears of Barley in their Hats, and faſhes of hop vines, carrying malt-ſhovels and maſhing-oars; one dray loaded with malt and hops, and one loaded with two hogſheads and a butt, marked "*Beer, Ale, Porter,*" with the following inſcription, "*Proper Drink for Americans.*" A

Feſtivity, it will not be diſagreeable or incongruous to review the virtues and manners that both *juſtify* and *adorn* it.

FRUGALITY and TEMPERANCE firſt attract our attention. Theſe ſimple but powerful virtues are the ſole foundation, on which a good government can reſt with ſecurity. They were the virtues which nurſed and educated *infant* ROME, and prepared her for all her greatneſs. But in the giddy hour of her proſperity, ſhe ſpurned from her the obſcure inſtruments, by which it was procured; and in their place ſubſtituted *luxury* and *diſſipation*. The conſequence was ſuch as might have been expected. She preſerved, for ſome time, a gay and flouriſhing appearance; but the internal health and ſoundneſs of her conſtitution were gone. At laſt ſhe fell, a victim to the poiſonous draughts, which were adminiſtered by her perfidious favorites. The fate of Rome, both in her *riſing* and in her *falling* ſtate, will be the fate of every other nation that ſhall follow *both* parts of her example.

INDUSTRY appears next among the virtues of a good citizen. Idleneſs is the nurſe of villains. The induſtrious alone conſtitute a nation's ſtrength. I will not expatiate on this fruitful ſubject. Let one animating reflection ſuffice. In a *well conſtituted commonwealth*, the induſtry of every citizen extends beyond himſelf. A common intereſt pervades the ſociety. EACH *gains from* ALL, *and* ALL *gain from* EACH. It has often been obſerved, that the *ſciences* flouriſh *all together*: The remark applies *equally* to the *arts*.

Your patriot feelings atteſt the truth of what I ſay, when, among the virtues neceſſary to merit and preſerve the advantages of a good government, I number a *warm and uniform* ATTACHMENT *to* LIBERTY, *and to the* CONSTITUTION. The enemies of liberty are artful and inſidious. A *counterfeit* ſteals her *dreſs*, imitates her *manner*, forges her *ſignature*, aſſumes her *name*. But the real name of the *deceiver* is *Licentiouſneſs*. Such is her effrontery, that ſhe will charge liberty to her face with impoſture; and ſhe will, with ſhameleſs front, inſiſt that *herſelf alone* is the *genuine character*, and that *herſelf alone* is *entitled to the reſpect*, which the *genuine character* deſerves. With the giddy and undiſcerning, on whom a deeper impreſſion is made by dauntleſs impudence than by modeſt merit, her pretenſions are often ſucceſsful. *She* receives the *honors* of liberty, and *liberty herſelf* is treated as a *traitor* and an *uſurper*. Generally, however, this bold impoſtor acts only a *ſecondary* part. Though ſhe alone appear, upon the ſtage, her motions are regulated by *dark ambition*, who ſits concealed behind the curtain, and who knows that *deſpotiſm*, his OTHER *favorite*, can always follow the ſucceſs of *licentiouſneſs*. Againſt theſe enemies of liberty, who act in concert, though they appear on oppoſite ſides, the patriot citizen will keep a watchful guard.

A *good conſtitution* is the greateſt bleſſing, which a ſociety can enjoy. Need I infer, that it is the duty of every citizen to uſe his beſt and moſt unremitting endeavours for preſerving it pure, healthful and vigorous? For the accompliſhment of this great purpoſe, the exertions of no one citizen are unimportant. Let no one, therefore, harbour, for a moment, the mean idea, that he is and can be of no value to his country. Let the contrary manly impreſſion animate his ſoul. Every one can, at *many* times, perform to the ſtate, *uſeful* ſervices; and he, who ſteadily purſues the road of patriotiſm, has the moſt inviting proſpect of being able, at *ſome* times, to perform *eminent* ones.

Allow me to direct your attention, in a very particular manner, to a momentous part, which, by this conſtitution, every citizen will frequently be called to act. All thoſe in places of power and truſt will be elected either immediately by the people; or in ſuch a manner that their appointment will depend ultimately on ſuch immediate election. All the *derivative* movements of *government* muſt ſpring from the *original* movement of the *people at large*. If, to *this*, they give a ſufficient force and a juſt direction, all *the others* will be governed by its controuling power. To ſpeak without a metaphor; if the people, at their elections, take care to chuſe none but repreſentatives that are wiſe and good; their repreſentatives will take care, in their turn, to chuſe or appoint none but ſuch as are wiſe and good alſo. The remark applies to every ſucceeding election and appointment. Thus the characters proper for public officers will be diffuſed from the *immediate elections* of the people over the *remoteſt parts* of adminiſtration. Of what *immenſe conſequence* is it, then, that this PRIMARY *duty* ſhould be *faithfully* and *ſkilfully* diſcharged? On the *faithful* and *ſkilful* diſcharge of it the public happineſs or infelicity, under *this* and *every other* conſtitution, muſt, in a very great meaſure, depend. For, believe me, no government, *even the beſt*, can be *happily* adminiſtered by *ignorant* or *vicious* men. You will forgive me, I am ſure, for endeavouring to impreſs upon your minds, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the importance of this great duty. It is the firſt *concoction* in politics; and if an *error* is committed *here*, it can never be *corrected* in any *ſubſequent* proceſs: The certain conſequence muſt be *diſeaſe*. Let no one ſay, that he is but a *ſingle* citizen; and that his ticket will be but *one* in the box. That *one* ticket may *turn* the election. In *battle*, every *ſoldier* ſhould conſider the *public ſafety* as depending on his *ſingle arm*. At an *election*, every *citizen* ſhould conſider the *public happineſs* as depending on his *ſingle vote*.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE is neceſſary to the *happineſs* and *perfection* of Man. Whatever attainments are already reached, attainments ſtill higher ſhould be purſued. Let us, therefore, ſtrive with noble emulation. Let us ſuppoſe we have done *nothing*, while *any thing* yet remains to be done. Let us, with fervent zeal, preſs forward, and make *unceaſing advances* in every thing that can SUPPORT, IMPROVE, REFINE or EMBELLISH Society.

To enter into particulars under each of theſe heads, and to dilate them according to their importance, would be improper at *this* time. A few remarks on the *laſt* of them will be congenial with the entertainments of this *auſpicious* day.

If we give the ſlighteſt attention to NATURE, we ſhall diſcover that with *utility ſhe* is curious to blend *ornament*. Can *we* imitate a better pattern? Public exhibitions have been the favorite amuſements of ſome of the wiſeſt and moſt accompliſhed nations. GREECE, in her moſt ſhining *æra*, conſidered her *games* as far from being the leaſt reſpectable among her public eſtabliſhments. The *ſhews* of the *Circus* evince, that, on this ſubject, the ſentiments of GREECE were fortified by thoſe of ROME.

Public proceſſions may be ſo planned and executed, as to join *both* the properties of Nature's rule. They may *inſtruct* and *improve*, while they *entertain* and *pleaſe*. They may point out the *elegance* or *uſefulneſs* of the *ſciences* and the *arts*. They may preſerve the *memory*, and engrave the *importance* of great *political events*. They may repreſent, with peculiar felicity and force, the *operation* and *effects* of great *political truths*. The *picturesque* and *ſplendid decorations around me* furniſh the moſt *beautiful* and moſt *brilliant* proofs, that theſe remarks are FAR FROM BEING IMAGINARY.

The *commencement* of our Government has been *eminently glorious*: Let our *progreſs in every excellence* be *proportionably great*. It *will*---it *muſt* be ſo. What an enrapturing proſpect opens on the UNITED STATES! Placid HUSBANDRY walks in front, attended by the *venerable plough*. Lowing herds adorn our vallies; Bleating flocks ſpread o'er our hills. Verdant meadows, enamelled paſtures, yellow harveſts, bending orchards, riſe in rapid ſucceſſion from eaſt to weſt. PLENTY, with her *cornucopia* horn, ſits eaſy-ſmiling, and, in *conſcious complacency*, enjoys and preſides over the ſcenes. COMMERCE next advances, in all her *ſplendid* and *embelliſhed* forms. The rivers and lakes and ſeas are crouded with ſhips. Their ſhores are covered with cities. The cities are filled with inhabitants. The ARTS, decked with *elegance*, yet with *ſimplicity*, appear in *beautiful variety*, and *well-adjuſted arrangement*. Around them are diffuſed, in rich abundance, the *neceſſaries*, the *decencies* and the *ornaments* of life. With *heart-felt contentment*, INDUSTRY beholds his *honeſt labors* flouriſhing and ſecure. PEACE walks *ſerene* and *unalarmed* over all the unmoleſted regions; while LIBERTY, VIRTUE and RELIGION go hand in hand harmoniouſly, *protecting*, *enlivening* and *exalting* all! HAPPY COUNTRY! MAY THY HAPPINESS BE PERPETUAL!

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Pouſſon, *jun.* Printer,

On the weſt ſide of *Fourth-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*, and by moſt of the BOOKSELLERS in the city. (Price 1/6)

An Eſſay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulneſs of Divorce,

In certain caſes, conſidered.

Addreſſed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having ſeen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had deſtroyed herſelf on account of ſome infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to ſhow the neceſſity of *divorce* in ſuch caſes, in order to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences that often reſult from them.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court houſe*, where he continues to---

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Philadelphia, June 19, 1788.

to the ſeveral courts of the [illegible], throwing the lead, her arrival at Union Green, caſting anchor, being hailed and welcomed with three cheers, and the Captain forwarding his diſpatches to the Preſident of the United States, &c. &c. were all performed with the ſtricteſt maritime propriety---but neither time or the ſpace allotted

three makers, being the handard, of cabinet-makers arms, elegantly painted and gilt on a blue field, ornamented with thirteen ſtars, ten of which were gilt, the other three unfiniſhed; below the arms, two hands united---Motto---

"*By unity we ſupport ſociety.*"

ental Car, floor, on nted with with the came into tly finiſh- ail united bjects. In ning in a high, on al WASH- d dreſſed ſtars on a

in the American uniform, with the three collar; the whole ſupported by ten tight ſtays, leading from the finiſhed pilaſters to the cap of the column, from whence ſuſpended three ſlack ſtays, leading to the unfiniſhed pilaſters; over the General's buſt the American ſtandard was diſplayed.

JULY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3033.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1788.

RICHMOND, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

In CONVENTION, *Friday*, 27th of June, 1788.

MR. WYTHE reported, from the committee appointed, ſuch amendments to the propoſed conſtitution of government for the United States, as were by them deemed neceſſary to be recommended to the conſideration of the Congreſs which ſhall firſt aſſemble under the ſaid conſtitution, to be acted upon according to the mode preſcribed in the 5th article thereof; and he read the ſame in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table, where the ſame was again read, and are as followeth:

That there be a declaration or bill of rights aſſerting and ſecuring from encroachment the eſſential and unalienable rights of the people in ſome ſuch manner as the following:

1ſt. That there are certain natural rights of which men when they form a ſocial compact cannot deprive or diveſt their poſterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2d. That all power is naturally veſted in, and conſequently derived from, the people; that magiſtrates therefore are their truſtees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That government ought to be inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people; and that the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitary power and oppreſſion, is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive to the good and happineſs of mankind.

4th. That no man or ſet of men are entitled to excluſive or ſeparate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices; which not being deſcendible, neither ought the offices of magiſtrate, legiſlator, judge, or any other public office to be hereditary.

5th. That the legiſlative, executive, and judiciary powers of government ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct, and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion by feeling and participating the public burthens, they ſhould at fixed periods be reduced to a private ſtation, return into the maſs of the People, and the vacancies be ſupplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the conſtitution of government and the laws ſhall direct.

6th. That elections of repreſentatives in the legiſlature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of ſuffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee can be ſet, rated or levied upon the people, without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives ſo elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner aſſented for the public good.

7th. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority, without the conſent of the repreſentatives of the people in the legiſlature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8th. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes, to call for evidence and be allowed counſel in his favor, and to a fair and ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchiſes, or out-lawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame if unlawful, and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11th. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolable.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourſe to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his perſon, property or character. He ought to obtain right and juſtice freely without ſale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all eſtabliſhments, or regulations contravening theſe rights, are oppreſſive and unjuſt.

13th. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches, and ſeizures of his perſon, his papers, and property; all warrants therefore to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any freeman, his papers, or property, without information upon oath (or affirmation of a perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive, and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend any ſuſpected perſon without ſpecially naming or deſcribing the place or perſon, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together to conſult for the common good, or to inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments; that the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia, compoſed of a body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free ſtate. That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumſtances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no ſoldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war in ſuch manner only as the laws direct.

19th. That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted, upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead.

20th. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exerciſe of religion according to the dictates of conſcience, and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favored or eſtabliſh- by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION.

1ſt. That each ſtate in the union ſhall reſpectively retain every power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by this conſtitution delegated to the Congreſs of the United States, or to the departments of the fœderal government.

2d. That there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, according to the enumeration of cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number ſhall be continued or encreaſed as Congreſs ſhall direct, upon the principles fixed in the conſtitution, by apportioning the repreſentatives of each ſtate to ſome greater number of people from time to time as population encreaſes.

3d. When Congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or exciſes, they ſhall immediately inform the executive power of each ſtate, of the quota of ſuch ſtate according to the cenſus herein directed which is propoſed to be thereby raiſed; and if the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall paſs a law which ſhall be effectual for raiſing ſuch quota at the time required by Congreſs, the taxes and exciſes laid by Congreſs ſhall not be collected in ſuch ſtate.

4th. That the members of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they ſhall reſpectively be elected.

5th. That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgement require ſecrecy.

6th. That a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year.

7th. That no commercial treaty ſhall be ratified without the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the ſenate; and no treaty, ceding, contradicting or reſtraining, or ſuſpending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims of fiſhing in the American ſeas, or navigating the American rivers, ſhall be made, but in caſes of the moſt urgent and extreme neceſſity, nor ſhall any ſuch treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of members of both houſes reſpectively.

8th. That no navigation laws or law regulating commerce ſhall be paſſed, without the conſent of two-thirds of the members preſent, in both houſes.

9th. That no ſtanding army or regular troops ſhall be raiſed or kept up in time of peace, without the conſent of two-thirds of the members preſent, in both houſes.

10th. That no ſoldier ſhall be enliſted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

11th. That each ſtate reſpectively ſhall have power to provide for organizing, arming and diſcipling its own militia, whenſoever Congreſs ſhall omit or neglect to provide for the ſame. That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to martial law, except when in actual ſervice in time of war, invaſion or rebellion; and when not in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject only to ſuch fines, penalties and puniſhments as ſhall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own ſtate.

12th. That the excluſive power of legiſlation given to Congreſs over the fœderal town and its adjacent diſtrict, and other places, purchaſed or to be purchaſed by Congreſs of any of the ſtates, ſhall extend only to ſuch regulations as reſpect the police and good government thereof.

13th. That no perſon ſhall be capable of being preſident of the United States for more than eight years, in any term of ſixteen years.

14th. That the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch courts of admiralty as Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh, in any of the different ſtates: The judicial power ſhall extend in all caſes in law and equity ariſing under treaties made, or which ſhall be made under the authority of the United States; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more ſtates, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different ſtates. In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdicton; in all other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction as to matters of law only: except in caſes of equity, and of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, in which the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make: but the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no caſe where the cauſe of action ſhall have originated before the ratification of this conſtitution, except in diſputes between ſtates about their territory; diſputes between perſons claiming lands under the grants of different ſtates, and ſuits for debts due to the United States.

15th. That in criminal proſecutions, no man ſhall be reſtrained in the exerciſe of the uſual and accuſtomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

16th. That Congreſs ſhall not alter, modify or interfere in the times, places or manners of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, or either of them, except when the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall neglect, refuſe, or be diſabled by invaſion or rebellion to preſcribe the ſame.

17th. That thoſe clauſes which declare that Congreſs ſhall not exerciſe certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatſoever to extend the powers of Congreſs; but that they be conſtrued either as making exceptions to the ſpecified powers where this ſhall be the caſe, or otherwiſe, as inſerted merely for greater caution.

18th. That the laws aſcertaining the compenſation of ſenators and repreſentatives for their ſervices, be poſtponed in their operation, until after the election of repreſentatives immediately ſucceeding the paſſing thereof; that excepted, which ſhall firſt be paſſed on the ſubject.

19th. That ſome tribunal, other than the ſenate, be provided for trying impeachments of ſenators.

20th. That the ſalary of a judge ſhall not be encreaſed or diminiſhed during his continuance in office, otherwiſe than by general regulations of ſalary; which may take place on the reviſion of the ſubject at ſtated periods of not leſs than ſeven years, to commence from the time ſuch ſalaries ſhall be firſt aſcertained by Congreſs.

AND the Convention DO, in the name and behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs, to exert all their influence and uſe all reaſonable and legal methods, to obtain a RATIFICATION of the foregoing alterations and proviſions, in the manner provided by the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution; and in all congreſſional laws to be paſſed in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of theſe amendments as far as the ſaid conſtitution will admit.

And ſo much of the ſaid amendments as is contained in the firſt twenty articles, conſtituting the bill of rights, being again read;

Reſolved, That this Convention doth concur therein.

The other amendments to the ſaid propoſed conſtitution, contained in twenty-one articles, being then again read, a motion was made, and the queſtion being put, to amend the ſame by ſtriking out the third article, containing theſe words:

"When Congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or exciſes, they ſhall immediately inform the executive power of each ſtate, of the quota of ſuch ſtate according to the cenſus herein directed, which is propoſed to be thereby raiſed; and if the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall paſs a law which ſhall be effectual for raiſing ſuch quota at the time required by Congreſs, the taxes and exciſes laid by Congreſs ſhall not be collected in ſuch ſtate."

It paſſed in the negative. Ayes 65---Noes 85.

And then the main queſtion being put? that this Convention doth concur with the committee in the ſaid amendments,

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the foregoing amendments be fairly engroſſed upon parchment, ſigned by the preſident of this convention, and by him tranſmitted, together with the ratification of the fœderal conſtitution, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Extract from the Journal,
JONN BECKLEY, *Secretary to the Convention.*

Burns's Poems.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at

Peter Stewart's *Printing-Office,*

The weſt ſide of *Second ſtreet*, the ninth door above *Cheſtnut ſtreet*, and by moſt of the Bookſellers in the city.

(In one neat pocket volume, price only *ſix ſhillings*, handſomely bound and lettered,---altho' the Edinburgh copy ſold for ſix ſhillings ſterling in blue boards.)

Poems, *chiefly in the Scottiſh Dialect.*

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrſhire ploughman.

THE peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition, (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred,) among whom appear many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news-papers of this and ſome other ſtates, viz.----*Man was made to mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Deſpondency, an Ode*, &c. &c. which have been univerſally admired.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-ſtreet, third door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

The *American Muſeum,*

For *June*, 1788, being the laſt number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is preſumed, ſatisfy thoſe who have not examined it, of its utility and the juſtice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, *that a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deſerving of public encouragement.* By continuing to proſecute the plan with ſimilar aſſiduity and diſcernment, the merit of your Muſeum muſt ultimately become as well known in ſome countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can ſcarcely fail of procuring you an ample compenſation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: inſomuch, that I could heartily deſire copies of the Muſeum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be ſpread through every city, town, and village in America. I conſider ſuch eaſy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preſerve the liberty, ſtimulate the induſtry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With ſincere wiſhes for the ſucceſs of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,
Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum, is *eighteen ſhillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 25th of June laſt, two ſtray HORSES, one ſuppoſed to be about 17 years old, dark brown, about 13 hands high, with ſeveral white ſpots on his back, trots. The other ſuppoſed to be 8 years old, the ſame colour, about 14 and an half hands high, paces. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL JONES.

July 2, 1788.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 16th, 1788.

A.

JOHN Allen. John Arthur (2.) Thomas Armſtrong. James Adam (2.) James Abernethy. Robert Allan. Richard Adams. Johan Andres. Lawrence Allwine. Dr. Attmore.

B.

Charles Bryan, (2) Cradock Burnell. David Bode. Wm. Baird. Peter Barriere. John Britton. Henry Beck. James Brooks. Thomas Bowlby, ſenior, (2.) Stephen Bardin. Andrew or Robert Breakey. Robert Beard. Michael Billmeyer, *Germantown*. Thomas Baird. Joſeph Byrnes (2.) John or Edward Brock. Archibald and John Blair. M. A. R. Bondfield, and Co. Henry Baker. Capt. Henry Bediken. George Bulkley (2.) Garret Barry. Robert Burchan. Mr. Briſon. Catalin Budrow. William Bates. Jacob Bunner. Laurent Betbeder. William Brown. Mathew Bennet. Capt. Salvador Buch. John Burridge. Chriſtian Burke. Daniel Britt. Capt. John Briſe. Thomas Bradley. Mary Butler. Jacob Bunner. Capt. John Brazing. John Biſwick. David Burns. John Browne.

C.

Monſ. Cenas. David Craig. Joſeph Chambers. Dr. Geo. Campbel. Dr. Alexander Cumins. Church Clinton. William Curry. Theophilus Caſſart. Kendal Coles. Thomas D. Colvill. John Crawford. Mary Cabeen. Nancy Chapman. Anthony Crothers. Walton Carithers. John Campbell. Rev. James Clarkſon. Capt. Robert Caldwell (2.) William Clare. John Churchman. John Connor. Meſſrs. Coarſe and Coarſe. Bernard Coxe. Owen Cafry. Col. Thomas Craig, *Morriſtown*. David Callaghan. Henry Clogher. John Cupper. Charles Copper. William Cramer. Jane Cook. Peter Cockran. Nathaniel Cooke. Catharine Corniſh. Daniel Crotty. Mon. de la Confourque. Mon. Colle. Mon. de la Combe. James Craig. Benjamin Carr. Roſe Champion. Suſanna Cavill. Lawrence Cooke. Neill Cockran. Dela Coure. Daniel Crowneen. Daniel Clancy. Joſeph Caufman. Mon. L'Abbe O Conner. Thomas Cleriſon. Mary Carr. John Cochran. William Chriſtian. John Cronin. Mary Connor. Brine Connelly.

D.

James Duthoit, Mars Dixon, Joſeph Darrah, James Dellet, Terence Donely, James Duncan, Arthur Dogan, Alexander Dunce, William Donnon, John Denny, James Duncan, John Drew, Jacob Downing, John Dickey, Thomas Dauget, Hugh Dalrymple (2,) Mon de Champes, Arnold Henry Dohrman, David Dennet, Joſeph Dearman, Thomas Dickemineer, *New-Jerſey*, Andrew Douglaſs, Henry Driver, John Downes, Henry Deforeſt, Henry Downes, William Auguſtus Dundas, John Daughney, Gideon Dellines, David Dugan, William Downs, John Dunbar.

E.

Dr. Expreſs, Sophia Eyres, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Thomas Edenſor, Benjamin Evans, William Evans, Andrew Elbowe, Henry Erens, Andrew Ellicott, Capt. John Eve, Oſwell Eve, Joſeph Ellis, John Exeter, Mon. Eyſſaulier (2.) Joſeph Elam.

F.

Richard Fleet, Jacob Flecher (2) John Fitzſimons, Jacob Ford, Roger Fields (2.) Hannah Farra, David Francis, Robert Fiſher, Mr. Fell, Sarah Fithian, George Foreſyth, Rev. Robert Findlay, Capt. Alexander Ferguſon, Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Thomas Forſyth, Mon. de la Foreſt (2,) James Fox, Edmond Flinn, Ludwick Farmer, Miſs Foyerty.

G.

Martha Green, Richard Green (2,) James Gerie, John Gilmore, William Gileſpie Mrs. Goodridge, Eleanor Green, Miſs Elizabeth Gamble, Ann Gamble, Moris Goff, Dr. James Gardette, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Gibbs, David Graham, Mary Girrard, Mr. Expence, George Guerin, Iſaac Gilbert, Thomas George, William Gliſon, Peter Gruber, Hannah Gibbons, William Goldſmith, Nathan Gillan, Andrew Gilkyſon, James Gibbiſon, James Gillace.

H

Chriſtian Hubbert, James Ham, Dr. E. Holms, Ruben Harriott, John or William Hutchins, William Hill, Jane Handkings, Mrs. Jane Hunter, Mary Houſe, John Harriſon, Adam Hoops, Benjamin Hare, James and Samuel Hill, Eleanor Healy, John Henry, John Hay, Alexander Hawthorn, Robert Hiddleſton (2,) John B. Huron, Thomas Hutchinſon, Thomas Hunter, James Hill, Mark Hartley, William Hunter, John Hayes, Henry Howell, Stephen Hayes, William Hornby, Benjamin Houſton, Catharine Hallimore, Samuel Holms, John Harriſon, Henry Horvell, Capt. Thomas Holland, James Hodan, Michael Hogan, John Higgins, Catharine Honygrate, Mrs. Haſſenclever, James Heſlip, William Harriſon, William Hutchinſon, John Hutchinſon, James Huxley, Capt. John Huxley, Robert Hume, Francis Hamilton.

I

Hannah Jones, Sarah Jones, James Johnſton, William Jacobs, Mrs. Jennings, Barent Jacobs, Catharine Jacobſon, David Jackſon, Hannah Jones, Richard Johns, John Irwin, Humphry Irwin, Joſhua Jones, Rev. Samuel Jones, Henry Jennings, John Jolly, John Jack (2.)

K.

Oliver Kimps, Richard Kear, Samuel Kerr, Edward Killey, Hugh King, Mon. Karle Kogler, Philip Kollock, Edward Kerau. James Kennedy, William Knight, *Mount-Holly*, Joſeph Kean, Thomas Kennan, Andrew Kilpatrick, Benjamin Wm. Keyzer.

L

Samuel Lewis, Robert Leonard, John Lane, Mary Luckey, Joſeph Loremor, Mrs. Lenof, Ann Lorimer, Elizabeth Loane, Samſon Levy, William Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Alexander Lillie, F. Louaſon, Joſeph Lentmon, Eliſa Langdole, Martha Lyons, Rebecca Lewis, Thomas Leaming 2, Dr. Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Benjamin Lownſbury, Richard Latchford, Peter Lee, William Lang, Samuel Lazarus, Elizabeth Long, Monſ. Leſpinne, William Leron (2.) John L. Leib, Charles Londt, Daniel Leary, James Lamount, Capt. John Lyon, John Lukens.

M.

James M'Glaghlin, Robert Merton, Sarah M'Burney, 2. Charles Mullholnd, George Moore, Hon. William M'Clay, Mrs. Mitchell, Adam Miers, Iſaac Martain, Robert Matthews, William Maffitt, Anthony M'Clelland, Henry M'Glathery, William M'Caſhland, William M'Cartney, 2. Hartleſs Murphy, Mary Mathis, Arthur M'Gill, John M'Cullough, Samuel Meaſe, James M'Neill, Simon M'Enney, Robert Murdaugh, John M'Clure, Allan Mountgomery, James Moody, John Moylan, William Menagh, Dr. Charles Moore, Laughlin M'Kerry, John M'Farland, Cloſe Manwill, George M'Guckian, John Martin, John Murray, Daniel M'Curdy, John M'Cullock, Samuel Mathews, Capt. John Morrow, Robert Mowls, Iſabella Moore, John Mearns, Rev. James M'Gahan, William M'Clelland, Hugh M'Caa, Samuel M'Ferran, Elizabeth M'Culloch, Laughlin M'Carry, John M'Connell, James Maus, William Montgomery, Simon M'Inney, Alexander Martin, Thomas M'Cullough, John M'Cullough, Randal M'Allifter, James M'Clenahan, William Menzies, Joſeph Maſon, Miſs Mercer, 2. Thomas M'Cormack, John M'Kean, William M'Mullen, William Marſon, John M'Cauley, Dr. William Martin, Lucy Mathews. Thomas and Charles Moore, John M'Mahin, Peter Maſon, Joſhua Morris, Cato Molding, John Marſhall, Robert Mathiſon, Edward M'Hendry, Kitty and Polly M'Vicker, John Martin, Peter Miller, Thomas Maſon, William Montgomery, Sarah M'Caige, Monſ. Maſſe, Evan Morris, Andrew M'Dowell, Rev. William M'Kee, Andrew M'Clean, Peggy M'Clean (2.) Mariano Molas.

N

Robert Nicol, Adam or William Norris, John Nelſon, Adam Norris, Capt. William Neilſon 2, Chatharine Newman, Hugh Nows, Simon Nathan, William Nicoal, Sarah Nicholls, Daniel Naill.

O

Charles O'Neal, William Owens, George Oliver, J. O'Niell, Jacob Overſtake, Martin Ohler, John O'Conner, Mary Oſwal.

P.

William Purdy, John Parriſh, Samuel Penroſe, Ann Pemberton, Mon. Periſſe, Jane Pilckington, Mr. Parngraft, Silas Pepoon, Thomas Pryor, James Paxton, Robert Parke, Ann Powel Charles Pepper, Pierre Paul Perris, John Perryman, John Pemberton, William Philips, William Price, Rev. Henry Purcell, Dr. William Plunket, Samuel Preſton, William Parriſh, Ann Pemberton, William Pinkerton (3,) Mathew Pinkerton (2,) Thomas Parto, Capt. Poyade, William Pritchard, John Peoples, P. P. Parniſch.

Q.

James Quinline (3,) Quaſhy.

R.

Thomas Ryan, James Reynolds, Jeremiah Runyan, David Rediek, John H. Raginſtine, Henry Rud, Edward Ruſſell, Charles Read, William A. Rind, Lieutenant I. Robiſon, Capt. Hugh Rea, Mary Richie, Levy Rubin, James Ruſſel, William Rook, Elizabeth Rodgers, David Ferguſon Rand, Dr. Rapp, Giles Richards, Paul Richmond, Robert Porch, Adam Rex, Miſs Ann Ryne, Capt. Robert Richards, Capt. Adam Rice, Dr. Thomas Redman (2,) David Reynolds, James Robertſon.

S.

Sam. Shorten, Geo. Swiney, Iſabella Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Rebecca St. Clair, David Stoezer, Elias Stoap, John Stell, Hugh Smith, Walter Stephen, James Sutter, Capt. John Sphoon, John Malcon Stewart, William Sheals, George Savell, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Philip Stols, Capt. Stiles, Rev. Samuel Spraggs, William Sadlier (2,) John Shreeve, William Shurlock, *Eaſton* (2,) Miles Sticklen, Andrew Service, I. Shrive, Alexander Sheridan, Charles Shoemaker, Michael Sigmand, Mark Stephenſon, Capt. Levi Stutron, Robert Storey, Captain Steneroland, Edward Tweany, James Smith, Eliza Shallus, Patt Snody, James Spence, Samuel Smith, Richard Sheepſhanks, John Sims, Eleanor Shields, Patt Short, Frederick Sweickhard, John Smith, Major John Story, Samuel Savil, Elizabeth Strong, Conrad Seuport, Samuel Smith (2,) Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, *Pequea*, Ambroſe Simpſon, William Smith, Mon. Sartor, Thomas Stephenſon, Thomas Smith, Saurent Scuitier, James Summers, John Strecton, John Sealbrook, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Nicholas Shreiner, John Stacey.

T.

Meſſrs. J. R. J. Turner, Adam Thompſon, Daniel Trotter, Bernard Toland, Adam Tufford, James Thompſon, Thomas Thompſon, Edward Tucker, Capt. Richard Taylor, Robert Taylor, John Towers, --------- Thompſon, Quinton Tod, Thomas Tweedy, Capt. Samuel Tatem, Margaret Thompſon, William Thompſon, Henry Tipping, Margaret Thompſon, Miſs Mathew Thompſon.

U, and V.

Charles Vancouver, Peter Vuler, Samuel Vanpelt, Mrs. Voloiſe, William Van Phul.

W.

Dr. John Weaver, Capt. John Weidman, James White, Edward Welch, Samuel Wells, William Williams, James Wilſon, James Wanolo, John Williams, James Willſon, William Willſon (2) Eleanor Wallis, John William, Burton Wallace, Grace Withers, Richard Willing (3,) Thomas Watſon and Son, Capt. John Weidman, Daniel Williams, Mathew Walker, Hannah Waynman, James Wells, James Wilſon, Capt. James Wilſon, (2,) Elizabeth Woods, William Wilkins, Catharine Wallin, James and John Wilſon, Polly Wells, Dr. Daniel Weiſs, Robert Whitford, Daniel Williams and ſons, Iſaac Woods.

X, and Y.

Joſeph Andre Young, James Young, William or Anna Young, Mr. Young.

Z. William Zans.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Iſaac Buſby*, deceaſed, late of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement: And all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note or book debt, or for goods bought at vendue, are deſired to make immediate payment, to avoid further trouble. †

July 15, 1788, NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Executor.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on St. Martin's river, in Worceſter county, Maryland, on the night of the 12th day of May laſt, *Three indented Servants*, viz.

John Shae and *Elizabeth* his wife, both Iriſh born; they took with them a *Dutch Boy*. John Shae is aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a down look, fair complexion, near ſighted, fond of liquor, and in common diſcourſe ſpeaks very low: Had on and took with him when he went away, a pair of dark grey ſtockings, a good pair of ſhoes, oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of pluſh breeches, a large blue coat much worn, and a new felt hat; but as he took other cloaths, not here deſcribed, may probably change his dreſs. The woman is ſtout made, of a roſey complexion, and very talkative: Had on when ſhe went away, a calicoe gown and yellow petticoat, her other dreſs uncertain, aged about 26 years, and about 5 feet 4 inches high.

The Dutch boy is named *John Eaſerly* (but calls himſelf *Hance*) is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pock-marked, has ſhort hair, is remarkable ſmall about the breech, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh, by trade a dyer; took with him when he went away, an oznabrig ſhirt, a pair of trowſers, an old ſnuff-coloured drab coat, a brown jacket with ſleeves, and another without, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in gaol, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the Dutch boy only, and all charges paid if ſent home to THOMAS SHAW, of St. Martin's, in Worceſter county, or to the ſubſcriber at Fell's-point, in Baltimore county. §

June 20. THOMAS JOHNSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them away.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of July inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between South and Almond-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 100 feet extending from Water-ſtreet to Penn-ſtreet (more or leſs) bounded on the north by ground of John Ware, on the ſouth by ground of Samuel Flowers, on the weſt by Penn-ſtreet, and on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Branſon Vanleer, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 23d inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of meadow ground, containing about nine acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, and county of Philadelphia; bounded north-eaſt by the river Schuylkill, on the ſouth-weſt by meadow of David Gibſon, and on the north-weſt by ground late of James Coultars, Eſq; deceaſed. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Elves, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BOSTON, July 2.

We have it from the firſt authority in *Rhode-Iſland*, that the executive of that ſtate will in a ſhort period convene the Legiſlature thereof, for the purpoſe of calling a CONVENTION for conſidering the propoſed Conſtitution. The weight in the Federal Senate of Rhode-Iſland will be as great as that of the largeſt ſtate---to preſerve the proper *balance of power* in the national government, it will be expedient that Rhode-Iſland, as well as *Vermont*, ſhould accede to the *new Confederation*.

Congreſs have not *declared* Kentucky an Independent State---they have only reſolved, that it is *expedient* that Kentucky be declared independent.---The *actual reception* of that diſtrict into the union will be referred to the new government.

To the towns already mentioned as having celebrated the ratification of the Conſtitution by New-Hampſhire, we with pleaſure add Newport and Providence.---In the former, the bells were rung, the ſhipping, &c. dreſt in colours, a ſalute of nine cannon fired, and mutual congratulations marked the general pleaſure of the aſſembled citizens. In the latter the bells were alſo rung, and ſeveral ſalutes fired from the artillery on *Fœderal Hill*----the ſchools were diſmiſſed, and all was joy---an aſſembly was made on College Hill, when the ſcholars with their books under their arms, unanimouſly joined in a ſolemn proceſſion, and *paripatetically* and philoſophically, in honor of the day, named the beautiful green around the college---*The FEDERAL PARADE*.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Such is the intereſting criſis of public affairs, that we learn the THIRTEEN States are now repreſented in Congreſs. The REPORT of a reſpectable Committee of that honorable Body, to whom was referred the Ratifications of the New Conſtitution which have been tranſmitted to them by the ſeveral ratifying ſtates, and other important buſineſs, engroſs their attention at preſent.

We learn from Poughkeepſie, that on Monday morning the Convention had got through the Conſtitution by paragraphs, and were propoſing ſeveral amendments as they went along.----That after they had thus got through it, Mr. Lanſing roſe and ſubmitted a declaration of rights, which he ſaid was intended to be inſerted in the ratification.

On motion of the Governor, the Convention then adjourned till the next day, 11 o'clock, in order to give time to the gentlemen who have propoſed amendments, to arrange and bring them properly before the Convention.

On Tueſday the Convention met, and after being informed by Judge Yates, that the gentlemen who were arranging the propoſed amendments would not be ready to lay the ſame before the Convention till the next day, they adjourned till Wedneſday at twelve o'clock.

TRENTON, July 8.

The Anniverſary of the Independence of the United States of America, and the Ratification of the New Conſtitution, were celebrated on Friday laſt at this place in the following manner:

The day was uſhered in with the ringing of bells---At ten o'clock the following proceſſion was formed.----Captain Hanlon's company of light infantry, in full uniform, and under arms---The ſtudents of the Trenton academy, conducted by their teachers---The company of artillery:---and proceeded to the Preſbyterian church, where an animated diſcourſe, recommendatory of the manners neceſſary for the happineſs and ſtability of a republic---and the great attention which ought to be paid to the choice of repreſentatives in the new government, was delivered by the Reverend Mr. ARMSTRONG, from Exodus, 12 chap. and 14 verſe---*And this day ſhall be unto you for a memorial; and you ſhall keep it a feaſt to the Lord, throughout your generations; you ſhall keep it a feaſt by an ordinance for ever.*

After divine ſervice the following proceſſion, in honor of the ratification of the new conſtitution, compoſed of the inhabitants of Trenton and Lamberton, and the neighbouring country, formed at the Court-houſe, and proceeded through the different ſtreets to the parade on Fœderal-hill.

ORDER of PROCESSION.

Capt. Carle's troop of horſe from the country, compoſed of the ſons of the principal farmers, completely equipped, and in full uniform.

Muſic.
Foreſters, with axes.
A Plough, drawn by two horſes.
Sowers, with their ſacks.
A Bruſh-harrow, drawn by one horſe.
Huſbandmen, conſiſting of farmers from the countrys
Mowers, with ſcythes.
Hay-makers, with rakes.
Reapers, with ſickles.
Millers.
Bakers.
Coopers.
A Stage, drawn by two horſes, on which were two women with wheels ſpinning flax, and a man dreſſing flax.
Weavers.
Butchers.
Tanners.
Skin-dreſſers.
Cordwainers.
Sadlers.
Black-ſmiths.
Nail-makers.
Houſe-carpenters.
Cabinet-makers.
Coach-makers.
Painters.
Maſons.
Turners.
Barbers and Peruke makers.
Stocking-weavers.
Taylors.
Hatters.
Watch-makers.
Silver-ſmiths.
Paper-makers.
Printers, with a preſs drawn on a ſtage by two horſes, ſtriking off a New Song, in praiſe of the Ten States who have ratified the Conſtitution.
Book-binders.
Potters.
Company of artillery, with field pieces.
Merchants.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.
Conſtables.
Sheriff of the county.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Treaſurer and Auditor of the ſtate.
Judges of Common Pleas.
Juſtices of the Peace.
Gentlemen of the Bar.
Students of Law.
The maſters of the academy, followed by the ſtudents, with books in their hands.
Citizens.
Company of Light Infantry.
A detachment from the troop of horſe brought up the rear of the whole.

N. B. All orders in the proceſſion were diſtinguiſhed with the inſignia or their trades and profeſſions.

After the proceſſion halted on Fœderal-hill, the general joy was expreſſed by---1. Thirteen diſcharges of cannon, and thirteen rounds from the infantry in honor of the day.---2. Ten diſcharges

of cannon, and ten rounds from the infantry, in honor of the ſtates which have ratified the conſtitution.

Then returning in the ſame order to the Court-houſe, the whole was diſmiſſed without any accident or event taking place which could in the leaſt damp the general joy, and it is with pleaſure we can aſſure the public, that all ranks ſeemed to vie with each other in honor of the day, and of the new EPOCHA,---- the ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

On Sunday laſt, about 4 o'clock, P. M. came on the moſt violent guſt of wind and rain ever experienced here----while the livid lightning and loud peals of thunder heightened the awfully majeſtic ſcene.---The low-roofed cot of the humble poor could not elude the lightning's forked dart----a fatal flaſh, *conducted by the chimney*, entered the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Mentz, (near the Cauſeway, leading to Fell's Point) an honeſt induſtrious citizen, and, in one moment, transformed his venerable wife Eliſabeth---his blooming daughter Pamela---and his beauteous boy Jehu, to pale lifeleſs corſes!---A boy about eight years old, and his infant brother, were the only perſons in the houſe who were ſpared---The former received a ſevere ſhock; but recovering ſoon, and obſerving the fate of his hapleſs relatives, immediately gave the alarm to the neighbours, who became the firſt witneſſes of a ſcene the moſt melancholy and affecting that imagination can picture.----It may prove a uſeful caution here to mention, that the unfortunate ſufferers were all ſituated near the chimney.---- The unhappy huſband and father of this devoted family is now abſent, toiling for the ſubſiſtence of that wife, and thoſe children, who no longer require his honeſt exertions.

Conſiderable damage hath been ſuſtained by the ſtorm in various quarters of the town---The roofs were torn from ſeveral buildings by the fury of contending winds, and many trees blown down.---It is feared the ſhipping and boats in the bay have ſuffered by this war of elements, as ſeveral boats in the harbour were overſet, and the people with difficulty eſcaped drowning.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

The United States of America, ſays a correſpondent, preſent a moſt comfortable proſpect to the European world, ſince the adoption of the new fœderal conſtitution. In every nation of the *old* world RELIGIOUS LIBERTY is denied to ſome of their ſubjects or citizens. The *eſtabliſhed* church in each is the favorite of their reſpective governments. The moſt virtuous, the moſt learned, and the moſt judicious diſſenter, in Great-Britain or Ireland, is excluded from a ſhare in the government, unleſs he will ſacrifice his virtue by complying with TESTS and CEREMONIES, which he conſiders as impious or unmeaning. Numberleſs attempts have been made to unſhackle that numerous, learned and pious body of people, *the Britiſh diſſenters*, but in vain. This, then, is their country. Over the face of this country ſettlements were ſcattered, in the laſt and preſent century, by the forefathers and relations of theſe very diſſenters. The Preſbyterians, the Quakers, the Congregationaliſts, the Anabaptiſts, the Roman Catholics, and ſeveral other churches, all of whom now enjoy the moſt perfect religious liberty, free from the jealouſy and oppreſſion of an eſtabliſhed church; and all of whom have the freeſt acceſs to places of honor or profit in the government. The new fœderal conſtitution confirms and ſecures to all for ever theſe great bleſſings, by providing, in the moſt clear and poſitive terms, that no religious teſt ſhall ever be required of any officer of the United States. In addition to this moſt comfortable fact, all manufacturers in Europe, who find themſelves diſtreſſed for want of employment, will find certain and great profit from introducing their various branches here. The diſtance of America from any manufacturing country holds out to all, who may incline to come hither, one great and certain advantage which cannot be taken from them. The expences of importing, and the duty on importation, amounts to one fifth or twenty per cent. on the whole value or firſt coſt in Great-Britain or Ireland. Suppoſe a piece of goods to be worth five pounds ſterling in Great-Britain, and that the raw materials coſt two pounds ten ſhillings, then the labor and profit of making is two pounds ten ſhillings; but as it coſts one fifth to bring and ſell it here, the manufacturers have three pounds ten ſhillings *here* for the labor and profit on fifty ſhillings worth of raw materials, inſtead of two pounds ten ſhillings only in Europe. If theſe facts are properly conſidered by men of ſenſe in Europe, there can be no doubt but that we ſhall ſee numbers of new branches introduced from thence.

It is with great pleaſure that every friend to America hears of the cultivation of cotton in this auſpicious year in the ſouthern ſtates. We hope the enlightened and accurate planters, in that part of the union, will not fail to gratify their northern brethren with a particular detail of their proceedings and ſucceſs, in raiſing this intereſting raw material.

We have great pleaſure in informing our friends in the country, that ſeventy families of Swiſs arrived in this port a few days ago in one veſſel. They all paid their paſſages before they ſailed, and are cloathed and furniſhed with every comfort and neceſſary of life. As they come from an induſtrious, frugal and moral country, enjoying a republican form of government, this colony will be highly acceptable. They intend to ſettle together, on a body of new lands, about 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of Conegocheague.

The road from Pocona point towards the New-York line is opened near 50 miles, ſo that only 17 miles remains to be opened to complete a road from Philadelphia to the portage between Delaware and Suſquehanna, at the New-York line, being about 150 miles from ſouth to north. The road from Tioga to the above road is opened for two thirds of the diſtance, and the whole will be completed in a very ſhort time. Several ſettlements have already been made in the woods, on the line marked out for the courſe of the road before the contractors could have time to cut it, the people of the adjacent ſtates finding they can get lands, without an expenſive and heart-breaking journey to remoter ſcenes, and that the country through which theſe roads paſs, will never be diſturbed by the Indians.

A veſſel from Boſton to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius laſt fall, is ſaid to have taken out 2200 barrels of the choiceſt meſs beef, at 9 dollars per barrel, all warranted. Beef of the ſame quality, by letters from Cork, was then worth 9 dollars and one third; ſo that we have good reaſon to truſt that we ſhall be able to vie with the Iriſh market (heretofore the firſt in Europe) in the price and quality of our beef. It would add to the profits of this branch, if we were to follow the Iriſh in the exportation of pickled tongues and tripe, of which they ſhip annually many thouſand kegs.

The preſent year bids fair for the encreaſe of the linen manufacture. Such quantities of flax have never been ſeen in---nor has ſo favorable a ſeaſon been known for many years. Fatal to Europe was the day when their councils led them to circumſcribe our foreign trade. They have created a ſhort-lived neceſſity, which has become the mother of our manufactures, while temporary diſtreſſes have prompted us to ſtrengthen our general government, in a way that will enable us to treat with them in a proper ſtile for commercial privileges. Americans! be frugal, be induſtrious, be moral, be actively virtuous, and ye ſhall indeed be happy.

Since the fœderal government moſt happily reſtrains any further emiſſions of paper money, it is ſaid the legiſlature of New-Jerſey will take into conſideration the propriety of making the loan-office bonds (with their threefold landed ſecurities) aſſignable to any perſon who will pay in the paper money for them, and that the money, when paid in, will be immediately burnt. The permanency and freedom from fluctuation which this conſtitution gives to our affairs, will be felt in every matter of any conſequence that occurs in the public or private buſineſs of the country.

Our brethren in the Convention of New-York, it is confidently ſaid, will not leave us. May the God of our common fathers lead to whatever is right.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* STATES *that have* ADOPTED *the* NEW CONSTITUTION.

Friends and Countrymen,

YOU will ſoon be called upon to enact laws for chuſing members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the new Fœderal Legiſlature. The following mode of electing them is hereby recommended to ſuch of the ſtates as chuſe more than one repreſentative. Divide the ſtate into as many diſtricts as there are members to be choſen, and direct the electors to fix upon a member from *each* diſtriſt, and then let the whole ſtate vote for the whole number of members. By theſe means a knowledge of the local intereſts of every part of the ſtate will be carried to Congreſs, but in ſuch a manner, as not to interfere with the *general* intereſt of the whole ſtate. When members are choſen by the *whole* ſtate, they will conſider themſelves as the ſervants of the *whole* ſtate, and not ſuffer themſelves to be miſled by the local prejudices or intereſts of a few men, who often govern counties and diſtricts. By theſe means the agriculture and commerce of the ſtates will always be kept in friendſhip with each other, for the farmer and the merchant will mutually vote for the ſame rulers. By theſe means likewiſe, none but men of real character and abilities will be returned, for ſuch men are generaly beſt known throughout every part of a ſtate. A Houſe of Repreſentatives, thus choſen, cannot fail of being truly reſpectable. The members of each ſtate will be a band of brothers. No local conſiderations, no ſacrifice of the general intereſts to the cuſtoms of a ſtore, or a mill, will ever divide or influence them. In every vote they will have their eyes fixed upon the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and upon the intereſt of every county, town, and individual of the whole ſtate.

NUMA.

From the New-York Daily Advertiſer.

The HESSIAN FLY,

MR. CHILDS,

OBSERVING a paragraph in your Daily Advertiſer, addreſſed "*For all the American news-papers*," dated at Philadelphia, the 13th of June, and ſigned A LANDHOLDER—[*See Pennſylvania Gazette of June* 18]—I am induced from the ſame motives with the writer, which I am ſure were good, to inform him that his ideas reſpecting the Heſſian Fly are ill founded. As they may miſlead others, who have had no opportunity to know this deſtructive inſect, I beg leave through your uſeful paper to refer him, and them, to the publications of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, on this ſubject, as they contain its true hiſtory. If the Landholder will read thoſe publications, he will be convinced that his addreſs may do much injury to many, who have not had the means of better information, however good his intentions may have been; and for this reaſon I recommend to all Printers, who have publiſhed his addreſs, to give this as a caution againſt his recommendation. As a lover of my country, and a friend to the farmers of the middle ſtates, I am further induced to declare, from experience, and a thorough inveſtigation of the matter, that their abſolute reliance (under Providence) muſt be on the *yellow* bearded wheat, not the *white*, nor the *red* bearded wheat, the ſowing of which, by miſtake, has occaſioned much diſappointment. That this declaration may have its full weight with all who know me, I give my name. GEORGE MORGAN, of

Proſpect, New-Jerſey.

New-York, June 24th, 1788.

DIRECTIONS.

SOW *ſtrong* ground between the 10th and 20th of September, as far ſouth as lat. 40, and proportionably later more ſouthward; and manure well with lime where it is convenient, As I have reaſon to believe this yellow bearded wheat came originally from Cheſapeak Bay or the ſtate of Delaware, I have ſent ſamples thereof to his Excellency General Waſhington, to John Dickenſon, Eſq; and to John Bordley, Eſq; to aſcertain the matter, in hope of rendering an acceptable ſervice to the ſtates of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

At an annual meeting of the Pennſylvania Society of Cincinnati, held at the Rainbow, in Race-ſtreet, on Saturday, the fifth inſtant, the following gentlemen were choſen officers for the preſent year.

Preſident—Arthur St. Clair.
Vice-Preſident—Thomas M'Kean.
Treaſurer—T. L. Moore.
Aſſiſtant Treaſurer—Abraham G. Claypoole.
Secretary—Richard Fullerton.
Aſſiſtant Secretary—John R. B. Rodgers.
Standing Committee—Mathew M'Connell, John Wigton, Rev. William Rodgers, Samuel Nicholas, Robert Patton, Peter Muhlenberg, Chriſtian Febiger.

The following gentlemen were choſen delegates for the enſuing general meeting of the Cincinnati.

Thomas M'Kean, Francis Johnſton, Peter Muhlenberg, William Jackſon, William Mac Pherſon.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 9.

The committee appointed by Congreſs to begin the orginization of the New Government have brought in a report, fixing the time, &c. for chuſing the electors for the choice of the Preſident, and fixing on your city for Congreſs to ſit in."

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated July 8.

"On Friday laſt, the 4th inſtant, a very diſagreeable fracas happened in the city of Albany; all the particulars of which, as far as they have come to my knowledge, are:---That the Federaliſts having received the news of the adoption of Virginia laſt Thurſday evening, propoſed having a proceſſion the next day; but on the remonſtrance of many of the Anti-fœderaliſts that it would be diſagreeable to them, they gave up the idea. When the next day came, July 4, it was mortifying to the Fœderaliſts to obſerve a party of about 50 Anti-fœderaliſts marching in proceſſion to a vacant lot in the ſkirts of the town, where, after firing thirteen guns, they burnt the conſtitution. The Federaliſts who were then collected, determined immediately to have a proceſſion; and having arranged themſelves, began a march through the principal ſtreets of the city; they met with no interruption till they came to a narrow ſtreet in which a Mr. Denniſon lives (I believe Green-ſtreet) when they were ordered not to proceed, by a large party who had collected there to oppoſe them; after a few words, a general battle took place, with ſwords, bayonets, clubs, ſtones, &c. which laſted for ſome time, both parties fighting with the greateſt rage, and determined obſtinacy, till at length the Anti-fœderaliſts, being overpowered by numbers, gave way and retreated, many into the houſes of a Mr. Hilton, where they made a ſecond ſtand, and others into the country for ſafety. The Fœderaliſts attacked the houſe of Mr. Hilton, and in the victory, which they ſoon gained, did great damage to the building. Many of the parties were ſeverely wounded in the conflict, and one poor man, a cooper, is ſuppoſed to have received a mortal wound from a bayonet. Several reports are circulating about men killed, &c. but are not to be relied on.

"It gives me pleaſure that I can add, that the diſpute is ſince peaceably ſettled.

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I am informed that the wounded are twelve Feds. and ſix Anti-feds. and among the Feds. is a Mr. Graham, badly; tho' not dangerous."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Wilkſbarre, July 9 1788.

"I arrived here the 1ſt inſt. and found the whole country in motion. I ſuppoſe you were informed of Col. Pickering being carried off. The people here have ſhewn much ſpirit to retake Col. Pickering; upwards of one hundred men went up the river the beginning of laſt week, and one of the detachments conſiſting of eighteen men, commanded by Capt. Roſs, fell in with a party of Wild Boys of fouteen men, when a battle enſued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (one of whom ſince dead.) Capt. Roſs unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the ſhort-ribs, and lodged on the other ſide (ſince cut out.) We hope he will recover. This prevented his party from purſuing the retiring Wild Boys.

"We had a letter from Col. Pickering, dated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well, and that he received as good uſuage as the ſituation of the country he is confined in will afford."

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, July 9, 1788.

"The Sheriff, Major Miers and Capt. Schoot, with his dragoons, marched up the river with upwards of 50 men; they encamped at Butter-milk Falls, and from thence they ſent Captain Roſs, with a party of 17 men, into the woods near Maſhoping, where the inſurgents were encamped, with orders to croſs the river at Black Walnut Bottom, which they accordingly did, and in that neighbourhood took a number of priſoners, ſix of whom we have now under a ſtrong guard; they had not taken up arms, but are equally guilty. The names of thoſe taken are, Martin Dudley, Joſeph Kilborn, Nathan Abbot, Ephraim Tylor, Joſeph Earle and Thomas King. The orders of the advanced party were to meet the main body on the 3d inſt. at Dudley's houſe, at Maſhoping, where the inſugents were encamped. The detached party performed their orders and arrived near Dudley's at the time appointed, where they expected to meet the main body, commanded by Miers and Schoots; but, to their great ſurpriſe, when the detached party came to Maſhoping, they were attacked by the inſurgents, who were put to flight by the firſt fire of our ſmall party. The main body did not arrive till an hour and a half after the battle was over. Had the body came up at the time appointed, they muſt have killed and taken them all. I hope you will uſe your influence, that government may offer a reward for thoſe under arms."

PENNSYLVANIA. *ſſ.*

By the *Vice-Preſident* and the *Supreme Executive Council* of the *Commonwealth of Pennſylvania*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depoſitions taken according to law, it appears that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have conſpired to obſtruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently ſeized and carried off the perſon of Timothy Pickering, eſquire, an officer of government, whom they ſtill retain as a priſoner: AND WHEREAS it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth, that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment.---- WE have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a Public Reward of *Three Hundred Dollars* for apprehending and ſecuring John Jenkins, *Three Hundred Dollars* for apprehending and ſecuring John Hyde, and the ſum of *One Hundred Dollars* for apprehending and ſecuring each and every of the following named perſons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ------ Carey, Wilkes Jenkins, Joſeph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and ſecuring any other perſons who ſhall be convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in taking off the ſaid Timothy Pickering---The reward for apprehending and ſecuring any of the above named perſons, will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and Conſtables, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid offenders, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the Hand of the Honorable PETER MUHLENBERG, Eſquire, Vice-Preſident, *and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight.*

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt. CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

On Tueſday the 17th June laſt, departed this life, at Mannington, near Salem, Mrs. PHEBE VAN HORNE, wife of the Rev. Mr. PETER PETERSON VAN HORNE, and the day following was decently interred at the New Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, in the town of Salem; her loſs much lamented by her family and friends.

RAN away on the 11th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named *James Broadley*, about 18 years of age, very fond of liquor, and when in it very quarrelſome; had on when he went away, a good houſe-linen ſhirt, ticklenburg jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers, good beaver hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with yellow buckles, and a large new black Barcelona handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have ONE SHILING reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT BRIDGES.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on the place of Hartman Haws, in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, on the fifth day of this inſtant, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, one white hind foot, no brand nor other mark diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL HAWS.

July 6, 1788. †

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1788.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. was declared on the capital ſtock of the bank for the laſt half year; and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE,

Lancaſter, June 7, 1788.

A PERSON well recommended, and who is Maſter of the Engliſh and the learned languages, is wanted at this College. Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees at Lancaſter.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, but rather ſuppoſed to be ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Newtown, Cheſter county, within one mile of Newtown Square, on the night of the 20th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, with no natural marks, ſeven years old, about fourteen hands and one inch high, ſhod before, and one ſhoe on behind, when taken, he was round bodied, ſquare buttocked, long neck, with a neat head, much Roman noſed, trots faſt and canters well. Any perſon who will give information of ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and the ſame value for the thief if taken, when convicted, by GEORGE HUNTER.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired term of a German Servant Man, who has about two years and an half to ſerve. If he is not ſold in three weeks from this time, he will be hired by the month or year.

Alſo, to be SOLD,

A handſome bay ſaddle Mare, full blooded, trots, paces and canters. They are to be ſold on account of the owner having no uſe for them. Enquire of the printers. ‡

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glaſgow, by, and for ſale at

John and James Olden's *Store,*

In Second, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4/4 and 4 lb. Pins,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 6 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduaſoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and ſpotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glaſſes, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all ſizes, Ruſſia Hogs Briſtles, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spaniſh brown, Pruſſian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Briſtol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

William and *John Sitgreaves*

Are now ſelling, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,---A large ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon,---among which are,

WHITE and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh and Scotch ditto, Ravens duck, Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings German dowlaſs, brown hollands, Britiſh oznabrigs, twilled bagging, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, huckaback, ſtriped and checked cotton furniture, ſhirting and apron-wide linen and cotton checks, 7-8ths and 9-8ths cotton and linen ſtripes, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddles, clear lawns of all prices, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks and long lawns, Cyprus and net gauze, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls from 3-4qrs to 6-4qrs, ſilk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs of moſt kinds, ſilk and cotton Manchеſters, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton counterpanes and bed-quilts, beaver and pillow fuſtians, fine and ſtrong jeans, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, corduroys, velverets, honey-combs, Elliot cords, calimancoes, durants, joans, moreens, camblets, ſhalloons, crapes, corded wild-bores, lowpriced black laſtings, fine black worſted ſattinets and florentines, womens black and coloured ſtuff ſhoes, worſted and hair pluſh, mens and womens leather gloves, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, a variety of elegant luteſtrings and mantuas, black peelongs and ſattins, modes, ſarſnets and Perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, pins of all ſizes, horn and ivory combs, threads, needles, tapes, and a variety of cutlery, hardware, &c.

Alſo, London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted, window crown glaſs, beſt Crowley ſteel, tin plates, card and common wire, nails, guns, and gun-powder, F and FF &c. &c.

An APPRENTICE wanted, enquire as above. 4 w.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

Philadelphia, June 17, 1788.

A MILLER wanted,

To go to a MILL in Kent county, Maryland.

ONE who underſtands the (MILLING) Buſineſs in its different Branches, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN WALL, in Philadelphia, or to ISAAC PERKINS, at his Mill, in Kent county, Maryland. †

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars REWARD.

L O S T,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £ 734 12 6	
3343	649 11 2	
3344	586 10 0	
	Favor of Andrew Caldwell.	
No. 3354	for £ 21 16 5	
3355	23 15 9	
3356	66 18 11	
3357	45 5 0	
3358	38 6 8	
3359	165 2 7	
3360	171 12 4	
3361	14 1 3	
	Payable to Sarah Caldwell.	

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. c t f

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;

Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

Hewes *and* Anthony

Have for Sale, at their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A Quantity of excellent high proof Jamaica ſpirits,
Windward iſland and New-England rum,
Hiſpaniola and Martinique molaſſes,
Strained Spermaceti oil,
Chocolate in boxes,
Teneriffe wine,
Boſton and Iriſh beef,
Burlington pork,
Beſt Boſton ſall mackarel,
Carolina herring,
Seven hundred and fifty barrels of tar,
A few bags of pepper,
Wool cards, Lynn's ſhoes, iron tea-kettles,
A quantity of well ſeaſoned mahogany,
And a ſmall cargo of Liverpool ſalt.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm.* Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippenſburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

N. B. If three, four, or more Ladies and Gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the above waggon to Harrowgate, in the mornings of the above days, they ſhall be duly attended; to ſet out preciſely at ſix o'clock, and return at eight o'clock.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the preſent year on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now publiſhed in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All perſons indebted are required to pay at the State Treaſury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of Auguſt next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treaſury-Office, June 18, 1788.

Lower-Salford, Montgomery county, June 17, 1788.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, in the year 1777, gave a bond to Jellis Roſſenberger for ſixty pounds, but having an account to ſettle with him reſpecting my wife's dower, and having never been able to bring him to a ſettlenent, I therefore warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it until he ſetles with me; after which, whatever I am juſtly indebted to him ſhall be paid.

§ JOHN ALDERFFER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FREDERICK SHRAWDER, ſhoemaker, late of Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in ſaid townſhip, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, as we the ſubſcribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; upon the goods and effects of ſaid Shrawder, and by virtue of the ſame have diſpoſed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

JACOB CASSELBURY,
† JOSHUA BEAN.

Burlington county, Hanover townſhip, June 23, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 22d inſt. two Servant men, the one named *David Hamar*, this country born, about 18 years of age, five feet ten inches high, black hair, has a remarkable way of winking his eyes; had on when he went away a fuſtian coat and jacket, ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers, a wool hat almoſt new, new ſhoes, with large buckles.

The other named *John Childs*, this country born, about 18 years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, blak hair, pock-marked; had on when he went away a black under jacket, velvet breeches, no coat, thread ſtockings, ſhoes partly new, felt hat, half worn. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN PLATT.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-ſhot griſt-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes & Sons,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter by the collectors, that they cannot obtain the taxes due on the following eſtates, as have been aſſeſſed on them for the payment of the ſeveral ſums which they are charged with, agreeable to the ſeveral tax laws of this commonwealth, and the owners have hitherto neglected to appear and diſcharge the ſame, viz.

	Acres.	County Tax, 1781.	County Tax, 1782.	County Tax, 1783.	County Tax, 1785.	County Tax, 1786.	County Tax, 1787.	Pennſylvania line or Second Claſs Tax.	Effective ſupply Tax in Specie, 1781.	Effective and Ad. Supplies, and Funding Tax, in State Money 1781.	Effective Supply Tax 1782.	Fœderal Supply Tax 1783.	Funding & redeeming Bills of Credit, 1783.	Funding Tax, 1785.	Funding Tax, 1786.	Funding Tax, 1787.	Sum Total in Specie.	Sum Total in State Money.
CHESTER Townſhip.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Francis Richardſon's eſtate, houſe and lots,				0 12 11		0 3 6		1 16 6			4 2 10	5 3 4	2 4 3		0 5 3	0 3 2	12 7 6	2 4 3
Doctor Jackſon's, ditto, ditto,											2 17 5						2 17 5	
Jacob Byers, - -	25										2 5 2						2 5 2	
Edward Bonſall one lot,				0 2 1								0 16 8	0 7 0				0 18 9	0 7 9
James Sparks,								1 19 6									1 19 6	
Jeptha Lightfoot, - -	230							5 3 3									5 3 3	
Iſaac Salkeld's eſtate, houſe and lot,								0 18 9									0 18 9	
David Cowpland's eſtate, ditto,						0 7 6										0 10 8	0 18 2	
Doctor Jacob Tobin, ditto.																0 15 8	0 15 8	
CHARLESTOWN Townſhip.																		
Thomas Roſiter. - -	179		1 11 4								7 1 6						8 12 10	
CONCORD Townſhip.																		
James Marſhall. - -	450	2 2 6							8 7 9	25 0 5							10 10 3	25 0 5
LOWER CHICHESTER Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Gamble, - -	5		0 2 6	0 2 10		0 1 8	0 0 9		0 8 9	0 8 3	1 2 6	1 2 4	0 9 6		0 2 6	0 2 3	3 6 1	0 17 9
Curtis and Peter Grubb, one lot,			0 1 3	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 1 8	0 0 8		0 5 9	0 5 6	0 11 3	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 2 5	0 2 0	1 9 6	0 7 3
John Pedrick's eſtate, ditto,			0 1 5	0 1 1	0 0 5				0 10 3	0 9 6	0 12 9	0 8 8	0 3 9	0 1 3			1 15 10	0 13 3
Richard Flower's ditto, ditto,			0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 3		0 3 0	0 2 9	0 9 3	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	1 2 2	0 4 6
Benjamin Ford's ditto, ditto,			0 0 8	0 0 5	0 0 3						0 5 6	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 0 8			0 7 6	0 1 3
Emanuel Grubb, ditto,			0 0 10	0 0 6		0 1 5	0 0 6				0 7 6	0 4 4	0 1 9		0 1 8	0 1 6	0 15 8	0 4 4
William Ford, ditto,						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
Joſeph Few, ditto,						0 5 6									0 8 6		0 14 0	
Eleanor Stow,						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
Pyle and Nichols, malt houſe and wharff,				0 4 1							0 17 6	1 12 9	0 14 0				2 14 4	0 14 0
Richard Dutton,																0 5 8	0 7 7	
James Withey,																0 6 7	0 8 9	
Captain M'Keever, one lot.						0 0 8	0 0 3								0 1 0	0 0 9	0 2 8	
WEST CALN Townſhip.																		
James Douglaſs, - -	260		0 16 10		0 12 0						7 11 8						9 0 6	
John Douglaſs, - -	60			0 2 7	0 4 0							1 1 0	0 9 0				1 7 7	0 9 0
John Wilſon, - -	164		0 6 0	0 4 6		0 19 0	0 8 7				2 13 0	1 16 0	0 15 6	0 14 0		1 5 9	8 6 10	0 15 6
John and Iſaac M'Cammon, -	30		0 2 6			0 2 8	0 1 9				1 3 10				0 4 0	0 5 3	2 0 0	
Thomas or Samuel Lightfoot, -	100	0 8 6	0 6 5	0 4 7	0 6 6	0 5 0	0 2 10				2 18 4	1 16 8	0 15 9	0 8 9	0 7 6	0 8 6	7 13 7	0 15 9
Robert Goff, - -	100			0 2 4								0 19 0	0 8 3				1 1 4	0 8 3
James Hambilton, - -	50		0 3 2								1 9 0						1 12 2	
Thomas Jones, - -	60			0 3 0	0 4 3	0 7 0	0 3 4					1 4 0	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 10 0	3 12 4	0 10 3
John Duncan, - -	126					0 6 8	0 2 9								0 9 6	0 8 3	1 7 2	
John Boyd, - -	84					0 4 3									2 3 9		2 8 0	
John Sook, - -	60					0 3 8									0 5 6		0 9 2	
Elias Linkenauger, -	117					0 8 2									1 4 6		1 12 8	
John Whitehill, - -	100					0 3 3								0 10 6			0 13 9	
——— Hopkins. - -	119					9 7 9								0 16 9			1 4 6	
EAST-TOWN Townſhip.																		
Iſrael Morris, - -	75										2 14 10						2 14 10	
Margaret Junkin. - -	125					1 5 4								1 19 4	1 18 0½		5 2 8½	
EAST FALLOWFIELD Townſhip.																		
Elizabeth Carrol, - -	50							0 4 6	0 8 9	0 16 11							0 13 3	0 16 11
John Bentley, - -	200							1 5 0		7 5 0							1 5 0	7 5 0
Patrick Carſon, - -	150			0 7 11	0 10 9					3 19 1		3 3 0	1 7 0	0 18 9			6 7 5	3 19 1
Deborah Harlon, - -	35							0 4 0	0 8 1	1 3 1							0 12 1	1 3 1
Jeſſe Marſh, - -	50							0 6 6	0 12 9	1 17 3							0 19 3	1 17 3
John Powell. - -	276							0 2 9	4 0 0	4 10 6							4 2 9	4 10 6
WEST FALLOWFIELD Townſhip.																		
William Pennall, - -	170			0 8 9							3 7 8	3 10 4	1 10 0				7 6 9	1 10 0
——— Wale's heirs. -	200		0 15 0	0 7 9	0 10 6				3 7 6	2 17 9	6 15 6	3 2 6	1 6 9	0 18 0			15 16 9	4 4 6
EAST MARLBOROUGH Townſhip.																		
Doctor Hutchinſon. - -	28				0 6 9												0 6 9	
NEW LONDON Townſhip.																		
Robert Finney's eſtate, -	250	1 5 0	0 12 1								11 5 0	4 16 2	2 1 6				17 18 3	2 1 6
——— Foxcraft's land, -	100	0 5 6	0 4 0			0 7 4	0 4 6				2 10 0	1 15 3	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 13 6	6 18 7	0 15 0
William M'Dowell's eſtate. -	200	0 13 8	0 9 1	0 13 6							6 0 0	3 13 0	1 11 3				11 9 3	1 11 3
NEW GARDEN Townſhip.																		
William Knight's eſtate, -	40	0 7 1	0 4 4	0 7 3	0 6 8	0 4 2		0 10 9	1 1 3	3 1 3	3 4 0	1 15 0	0 15 0	0 11 3	0 10 0	0 12 6	9 14 3	3 16 3
Samuel Miller, - -	100										3 14 6						3 14 6	
William Cloud, - -	70				0 9 0									0 17 6			1 6 6	
Moſes Rowan, - -	144				0 19 6												0 19 6	
Joſeph Pemberton. - -	180							1 16 6									1 16 6	
NEWLIN Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Hayes. - -	105											3 13 9	1 11 6				3 13 9	1 11 6
EAST NOTTINGHAM Townſhip.																		
John Moody, - -	170										3 15 2						3 15 2	
David Faris. - -	100										1 5 0						1 5 0	
WEST NOTTINGHAM Townſhip.																		
John Churchman, -	200	1 2 3				0 5 2					10 0 0			0 13 9	0 15 7		12 16 9	
Samuel Ewing, - -	150							0 13 9									0 13 9	
Jacob Brown. - -	30					0 1 3									0 3 9		0 5 0	
OXFORD Townſhip.																		
William Bailey, - -	175							1 2 9									1 2 9	
Patterſon Bell, - -	100							0 16 9									0 16 9	
William Downey, - -	100	0 7 9						0 8 6			3 10 0						4 6 3	
Andrew Gibſon, - -	40	0 2 2						0 2 3			1 0 0						1 4 5	
Patrick Henry, - -	70							0 11 9									0 11 9	
Dennis Roddin. - -	110							0 10 0									0 10 0	
PIKELAND Townſhip.																		
Dr. Thomas Kennedy, -	150					0 16 8		2 16 8	5 12 6	16 13 6					2 10 0		8 9 2	16 13 6
David Gundy. - -	50																3 6 8	
SPRINGFIELD Townſhip.																		
Joſeph Haycock's eſtate. -	12½										0 15 10						0 15 10	
SADSBURY Townſhip.																		
John Boyd. - -	400				0 15 0	1 5 0									1 16 10		3 16 10	
TINNICUM Townſhip.																		
Hogg Iſland, ſaid to be the property of Thomas Procter. - -	182	1 15 7	4 9 5	2 18 3		4 11 4	1 15 7		14 17 11	41 19 9	40 5 8	23 6 4	10 0 0		6 16 10	5 6 8½	106 3 7½	51 19 9
EAST WHITELAND Townſhip.																		
Blachford and Hunter, -	75		0 4 3								1 18 1			0 8 8½			2 11 0½	
Widow Blachford. - -	60													0 19 8			0 19 8	
WEST-TOWN Townſhip.																		
Ezekiel Hoopes. - -	100										3 6 8						3 6 8	

WE, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners for the county of Cheſter, in purſuance of the ſaid laws, do give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that unleſs the ſaid owners, their attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, with all coſts and charges, on or before the 11th day of September next enſuing the date hereof, the ſaid eſtates, or ſuch part thereof reſpectively, will be ſold, as may be ſufficient to pay all taxes due, and reaſonable charges.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 11, 1788.

CALEB JAMES,
CALEB NORTH,
JOHN WORTH,
} Commiſſioners.

JULY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3034.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1788.

Obſervations *on the* Fœderal Proceſſion,

on the FOURTH *of* JULY, 1788, *in the city of* PHILADELPHIA; *in a letter from a gentleman in this city to his friend in a neighbouring ſtate.*

MY DEAR FRIEND,

HEREWITH you will receive an account of our late proceſſion in honor of the eſtabliſhment of the Fœderal Government. It was drawn up by Judge Hopkinſon, a gentleman to whoſe patriotiſm, ingenuity and taſte, our city is much indebted for the entertainment.

To this account I cannot help adding a few facts and remarks that occurred during the day, and which were of too minute or ſpeculative a nature to be introduced in the general account publiſhed by order of the committee of arrangement.

The Proceſſion gave univerſal pleaſure. Never upon any occaſion during the late war did I ſee ſuch deep ſeated joy in every countenance. Foreigners ſpeak of it in the higheſt terms, and many of them, who have ſeen the ſplendid proceſſions of coronations in Europe, declare, that they all yield, in the effect of pleaſure, to our haſty exhibition inſtituted in honor of our Fœderal Government.

The connection of the great event of Independence----the French Alliance---the Peace--and name of General Waſhington, with the adoption of the Conſtitution, was happily calculated to unite the moſt remarkable tranſports of the mind which were felt during the war, with the great event of the day, and to produce ſuch a tide of joy as has ſeldom been felt in any age or country. Political joy is one of the ſtrong emotions of the human mind. Think then, my friend, from the objects of it which have been mentioned, how powerful muſt have been its action upon the mind upon this occaſion.

The firſt thing that ſtruck me in viewing the proceſſion was, the *occaſion* of it. It was not to celebrate a victory obtained in blood over any part of our fellow-creatures.---No city reduced to aſhes---no army conquered by capitulation---no news of ſlaughtered thouſands brought the citizens of Philadelphia together. It was to celebrate a triumph of knowledge over ignorance, of virtue over vice, and of liberty over ſlavery. It was to celebrate the birth of a free government, the objects of which were to leſſen the number of widows and orphans, by preventing the effuſion of human blood; to ſave human nature from the diſgraces and deſolations of war, and to eſtabliſh and extend the bleſſings of peace throughout the continent of America.

The order of the proceſſion was regular, and begat correſpondent order in all claſſes of ſpectators. A ſolemn ſilence reigned both in the ſtreets and at the windows of the houſes. This muſt be aſcribed to the ſublimity of the ſight, and the pleaſure it excited in every mind; for ſublime objects and intenſe pleaſure never fail of producing ſilence!

Perhaps a greater number or a greater combination of paſſions never ſeized, at the ſame time, upon every faculty of the ſoul. The patriot enjoyed a complete triumph, whether the objects of his patriotiſm were the ſecurity of liberty, the eſtabliſhment of law, the protection of manufactures, or the extenſion of ſcience in his country. The benevolent man ſaw a precedent eſtabliſhed for forming free governments in every part of the world. The man of humanity contemplated the end of the diſtreſſes of his fellow-citizens in the revival of commerce and agriculture. Even the ſelfiſh paſſions were not idle---The ambitious man beheld, with pleaſure, the honors that were to be diſpoſed of by the new government, and the man of wealth realized once more the ſafety of his bonds and rents, againſt the inroads of paper money and tender laws. Every perſon felt one of theſe paſſions; many, more than one, and ſome all of them, during the proceſſion. No wonder then that it gave ſo much and ſuch delicate pleaſure. But this was not all. The emblems afforded food for the *underſtanding* likewiſe. The hiſtory of the moſt important events of the war, and the inſcriptions and devices upon many of the flags, gave occaſional employment for that noble power of the mind, and added much to the pleaſure of the ſight. Even the *ſenſes* partook of the entertainment, for the variety of colours diſplayed in the various ornaments of the machines and flags, and in the dreſſes of the citizens, together with an excellent band of muſic, at once charmed the eyes and ears of the ſpectators, and thereby introduced the body to partake, in a certain degree, of the feaſt of the mind.

The effects of the proceſſion, upon the minds and bodies of our citizens, deſerve to be noticed.-----It forced open every heart, inſomuch that many people provided cooling liquors, with which they regaled their fellow citizens as they walked in the proceſſion. It likewiſe invigorated the muſcles of the body. The company aſſembled at eight o'clock, and were upon foot at the place of parade, and in the proceſſion till one. The diſtance they marched was three miles, and yet ſcarcely a perſon complained of fatigue, altho' there were many old and weakly people in the proceſſion.-----But this ſudden excitement of the vigour of the body left a correſponding debility behind it; for I ſcarcely met a perſon in the afternoon, that did not complain of fatigue, and diſcover a deſire to retire to reſt early in the evening.

It was very remarkable, that every countenance wore an air of *dignity* as well as pleaſure. Every tradeſman's boy in the proceſſion ſeemed to conſider himſelf as a principal in the buſineſs. Rank for a while forgot all its claims, and Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with the learned and mechanical Profeſſions, ſeemed to acknowledge, by their harmony and reſpect for each other, that they were all neceſſary to each other, and all uſeful in cultivated ſociety. Theſe circumſtances diſtinguiſhed this Proceſſion from the proceſſions in Europe, which are commonly inſtituted in honor of ſingle perſons. The military alone partake of the ſplendor of ſuch exhibitions. Farmers and Tradeſmen are either deemed unworthy of ſuch connections, or are introduced like horſes or buildings, only to add to the ſtrength or length of the proceſſion. Such is the difference between the effects of a republican and monarchial government upon the minds of men!

I need not ſuggeſt to you how much this mixture of the mechanical and learned profeſſions in a public exhibition is calculated to render trades of all kinds reſpectable in our country. Farmers and tradeſmen are the pillars of national happineſs and proſperity. It would ſeem as if heaven ſtamped a peculiar value upon agriculture and mechanical arts in America, by ſelecting WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN to be two of the principal agents in the late revolution. The titles of farmer and mechanic, therefore, can never fail of being peculiarly agreeable in the United States, while gratitude and patriotiſm lives in American breaſts. I wiſh the different trades in Philadelphia may avail themſelves of their late ſudden and accidental aſſociation, and form themſelves into diſtinct incorporated companies. Many advantages would ariſe to them from ſuch inſtitutions, eſpecially if part of the objects of their union ſhould be to eſtabliſh a fund for the relief of the infirm or decayed members of their companies, and of their widows and orphans.---Two and ſix-pence or half a dollar, thrown into a common ſtock, by each tradeſman every month, would produce a fund ſufficient for all theſe benevolent purpoſes, and would not be miſſed out of the ordinary profits of his labour. It is impoſſible to tell how much diſtreſs might, by theſe means, be prevented, or relieved.

It would give me pleaſure to remark upon the effect of every article that compoſed the proceſſion. But this would lead me far beyond the limits I have preſcribed to myſelf in this letter.

The triumphal car was truly ſublime---It was raiſed above every other object. The Conſtitution was carried by a great law-officer, to denote the elevation of the government, and of law and juſtice, above every thing elſe in the United States.

The ſight of the ſhip complete in all its parts, moving upon dry land, conveyed emotions to every heart, that cannot be deſcribed. She was a ſhip of war. I wiſh the proceſſion could have been conducted without blending the emblems of Peace and War together; but this was impoſſible, while armies and navies are conſidered as neceſſary appendages of the ſovereignty of independent ſtates. The United States have taught the nations of the world, that it is poſſible to terminate diſputes by appeal to reaſon, inſtead of the ſword. I do not deſpair of this mode of deciding national diſputes becoming general, in the courſe of the approaching century. It will be a leſs change in human affairs, that has been produced by reaſon and religion in the courſe of the laſt two hundred years.

The *clean white* dreſſes of the victuallers and bakers were very happily calculated to excite ſuch ideas of their reſpective arts, as could not fail of being agreeable to every ſpectator. The two oxen, with their decorations, made a noble figure. They were diſtined to the ſlaughter-houſe the next day, for the benefit of the poor; but ſuch was the effect of an agreeable aſſociation of ideas, that a general outcry was raiſed, after they had paſſed by, againſt the fate that awaited them. The moſt trifling object derived a value from being connected with this delightful and intereſting exhibition.

The large ſtage on which the carding and ſpinning machines diſplayed the manufactory of COTTON was viewed with aſtoniſhment and delight by every ſpectator. On that ſtage were carried the emblems of the future wealth and independence of our country. Cotton may be cultivated in the ſouthern and manufactured in the eaſtern and middle ſtates, in ſuch quantities, in a few years, as to clothe every citizen of the United States. Hence will ariſe a bond of union to the ſtates, more powerful than any article of the New Conſtitution. Cotton poſſeſſes ſeveral advantages over wool as an article of dreſs and commerce. It is not liable to be moth eaten, and is proper both for winter and ſummer garments. It may moreover be manufactured in America, at a leſs expence than it can be imported from any nation in Europe. From theſe circumſtances I cannot help hoping, that we ſhall ſoon ſee cotton not only the uniform of the citizens of America, but an article of exportation to foreign countries. Several reſpectable gentlemen exhibited a prelude of theſe events, by appearing in complete ſuits of jeans manufactured by the machines that have been mentioned.

The Clergy formed a very agreeable part of the proceſſion---They manifeſted, by their attendance, their ſenſe of the connection between religion and good government. They amounted to ſeventeen in number. Four and five of them marched arm in arm with each other, to exemplify the Union. Pains were taken to connect Miniſters of the moſt diſſimilar religious principles together, thereby to ſhew the influence of a free government in promoting chriſtian charity. The Rabbi of the Jews, locked in the arms of two miniſters of the goſpel, was a moſt delightful ſight. There could not have been a more happy emblem contrived, of that ſection of the new conſtitution, which opens all its power and offices alike, not only to every ſect of chriſtians, but to worthy men of *every* religion.

In the courſe of the morning many ſpeeches were made by different gentlemen, that aroſe out of the incidents of the proceſſion. Mr. P---- who walked with the farmers, juſt behind a man who was ſowing grain, upon paſſing by the lawyers, ſaid, "we ſow, gentlemen, but you reap the fruits of our labours." Upon the proceſſion being detained for a few minutes, by an accident having happened to the carriage of the black-ſmiths ſhop, it was ſaid, "That this was all in *order*, for it was an emblem of the obſtructions and difficulties the conſtitution had met with in its eſtabliſhment from the arts of bad, and the ignorance of weak men."

The remarks of every man partook more or leſs of his profeſſion, and the conſtitution received nearly as many new names, as there were occupations in the proceſſion.

The inſtructors of youth, with a numerous collection of boys of every ſize and age in their train, formed a moſt agreeable part of the exhibition. A worthy citizen who ſerved in ſeveral battles, during the late war, informed me, that this part of the proceſſion affected him ſo much as to draw tears from his eyes.

I muſt not forget to mention that the weather proved uncommonly favourable to the entertainment. The ſun was not to be ſeen till near two o'clock, at which time the proceſſion was over. A pleaſant and cooling breeze blew all day from the ſouth, and in the evening the ſky was illuminated by a beautiful Aurora Borealis. Under this head another fact is equally worthy of notice. Notwithſtanding the haſte in which the machines were made, and the manner in which they were drawn through the ſtreets, and notwithſtanding the great number of women and children that were aſſembled on fences, ſcaffolds and the roofs of houſes, to ſee the proceſſion, *no one* accident happened to any body. Theſe circumſtances gave occaſion for hundreds to remark, that "Heaven was on the fœderal ſide of the queſtion."

It would be ungrateful not to obſerve, that there have been leſs equivocal ſigns in the courſe of the formation and eſtabliſhment of this government, of heaven having favoured the fœderal ſide of the queſtion. The union of twelve ſtates in the *form* and of ten ſtates in the *adoption* of the Conſtitution, in leſs than ten months, under the influence of local prejudices, oppoſite intereſts, popular arts, and even the threats of bold and deſperate man, is a ſolitary event in the hiſtory of mankind. I do not believe that the Conſtitution was the offſpring of inſpiration, but I am as perfectly ſatisfied, that the union of the ſtates, in its *form* and *adoption*, is as much the work of a Divine Providence, as any of the miracles recorded in the Old and New Teſtament were the effects of a divine power.

'Tis done! We have become a nation.----America has ceaſed to be the only power in the world, that has derived no benefit from her declaration of independence. We are more than repaid for the diſtreſſes of the war, and the diſappointments of the peace. The torpid reſources of our country already diſcover ſigns of life and motion. We are no longer the ſcoff of our enemies. The reign of violence is over. Juſtice has deſcended from heaven to dwell in our land, and ample reſtitution has at laſt been made to human nature, by our New Conſtitution, for all the injuries ſhe has ſuſtained in the old world from arbitary governments---falſe religions---and unlawful commerce.

But I return from this digreſſion, to relate one more fact, from which I derived no ſmall pleaſure, or rather triumph, after the proceſſion was over. It is that out of ſeventeen thouſand people who appeared on the green, and partook of the collation, there was ſcarcely one perſon intoxicated, nor was there a ſingle quarrel or even diſpute, heard of during the day. All was order, all was harmony and joy. Theſe delightful fruits of the entertainment are to be aſcribed wholly to no liquors being drank on the green, but BEER and CYDER. I wiſh this fact could be publiſhed in every language, and circulated through every part of the world, where *ſpirituous liquors* are uſed. I wiſh further, that a monument could be erected upon UNION GREEN, with the following inſcription, with which I ſhall conclude my letter:

IN HONOR of AMERICAN

BEER and CYDER.

It is hereby recorded, for the information of ſtrangers and poſterity, that 17,000 people aſſembled on this green, on the 4th, of July, 1788, to celebrate the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution of the United States, and that they ſeparated at an early hour, without intoxication, or a ſingle quarrel.----They drank nothing but Beer and Cyder. Learn, reader, to prize thoſe invaluable FEDERAL liquors, and to conſider them as the companions of thoſe virtues that can alone render our country free and reſpectable.

Learn likewiſe to deſpiſe

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, as

Anti-fœderal, and to conſider them as the companions of all thoſe vices, that are calculated to diſhonour and enſlave our country.

Since writing the above I have been informed, that there were two or three perſons intoxicated, and ſeveral quarrels on the green, but there is good reaſon to believe that they were all occaſioned by ſpirituous liquors, which were clandeſtinely carried out, and drank by ſome diſorderly people, contrary to the orders of the day.

I have only to beg your pardon for the length of this letter, and to aſſure you of the great regard with which I am your ſincere friend and humble ſervant, -------- --------.

Philadelphia, 9th July, 1788.

To -------- --------, *Elizabethtown, New-Jerſey.*

P. S. I had like to have forgotten to inform you of two important facts that have occurred ſince the proceſſion. 1ſt. It has been the happy means of uniting all our citizens in the government, and 2d. It has made ſuch an impreſſion upon the minds of our young people, that "fœderal" and "union," have now become part of the "houſhold words" of every family in the city.

A ſmall anecdote connected with the effects of the proceſſion ſhall finiſh my poſtſcript.

A worthy German who carried the ſtandard of one of the trades, when he came home, deſired his wife to take care of the flag till the next time he ſhould be called upon to carry it, "and if I die, (ſaid he) before I can have that honor again, I deſire that you would place it in my coffin, and bury it with me."

To the Farmers *of* Pennſylvania.

WHEN we take a retroſpective view of our ſituation for 14 years paſt, the contemplations ariſing therefrom cannot be very pleaſing to the true and real lovers of a country abounding with ſuch infinite reſources of wealth and happineſs. At the termination of the war we expected peace would give us every enjoyment, but the unwieldly debt impending over our heads, the univerſal diſorder of our finances, the loſs of our trade, the expences of our government, and our own bad management and miſconduct, fully convince us we have been groſly miſtaken, and ought to put us on ſome mode of thinking how to repair our ſhattered fortune.

A new Æra has now opened to us, and we have, to all appearance, under the beneficent ſmile of heaven, formed for ourſelves ſuch a government as may, and certainly will, if well adminiſtred, with our own œconomy, prudence and induſtry, give peace, plenty and happineſs to ſuch of the inhabitants of this weſtern world as come under its operation. At the ſame time, my fellow-citizens, I would wiſh for a moment to interrupt the ſanguine expectations entertained of our new conſtitution---do reflect and take it for granted that this alone, without greater exertions on your part than has been made ſince the peace commenced, can never contribute to your wealth or happineſs. It gives me pain when I hear my neighbours, my friends, and almoſt all the well-wiſhers to this government, ſpeak of it as though we were now to be bleſſed with every deſire the heart of man could ſuggeſt or aſk for; and in ſhort I can readily perceive that it is thought all theſe bleſſings are to flow upon us in a manner without our conſent; at any rate exertions on our part do not appear to be thought neceſſary at all. But ſtop! my countrymen, and conſider the ground on which you ſtand, for ſurely you are yet on the confines of deſtruction, and although you may know it not, yet are you on the verge of a precipice from which you muſt ſhortly plunge, if a reformation does not take place in the minds, the manners and conduct of the people; it is a folly bordering on madneſs to hear a man ſaying that the new government is to adminiſter to all our wants and neceſſities, and to reſtore us to happineſs; certainly no government that has hitherto been on earth, though handed immediately from heaven, ever contributed to the wellfare of mankind one hour longer than the people who lived under it, lived up to its dictates, and purſued the proper meaſures for its ſupport and their own intereſts. How vain would be the pretenſions of a chriſtian to eternal happineſs, if he had no-

thing to shew for it but his Testament, and that in his pocket; and how empty would be his boasted advantages over infidels, when he considered that the law of itself was but a dead letter.

A change therefore must take place in the hearts of the people; for unless we immediately cease to live beyond our circumstances, we must become poor, needy, necessitous and contemptibly wretched. I am not very apt to enhance the merit of our ancestors at the expence of the present race; yet, so far as respects industry and œconomical maxims, Pennsylvanians! imitate the example of yours; remember that when they formerly lived in plenty when they were clad in good home spun, the badge of simplicity and industry, they were then rich, money was constantly flowing into their country, and they knew no want; but you who abound in luxury, and wear imported goods, are miserably poor, and cannot pay your private debts that you contract one among another; and surely there is not a more contemptible object to be seen on earth, than for a man to be fine and poor, or a more dishoneſt character, than for a person to live above his circumstances and *entertain* at the expence of his creditors.

This thought brings to my mind an observation made by the late Colonel H--t, of Bucks county, a patron of industry and œconomy worthy of imitation---who being asked one day to partake at a feast, took his horse and rode another way, and spent the day with a plain, honest, sensible, industrious countryman; on being questioned why he did not go to the feast? His answer was, that it would not be honest in him to do so, for he well knew the circumstances of the man who made it to be such, that he could not afford to give so splendid a dinner, and therefore concluded, that if it was dishoneſt in him who made it, it must be so in him if he partook of it.

I observe that it has now become very common throughout the country, to see our farmers and their families, imitating and ridiculously apeing the life, the manners, the dress, and the delicacy of citizens, while at the same time a great number of them are in arrears for labourers wages and interest money, for six out of seven are in debt, and four of the six have their estates mortgaged in security for their debts; thus they live along for a while, until their interest money, added to the principal, overwelm them, and they are obliged to sacrifice all their FINERY and all their infatuated expectations at the altar of justice, and sink into poverty and contempt.

Another misfortune which is very common in America, and which, as it is more prevalent than any other sin we can complain of, so it is truly in itself one of the most crying evils and distressing calamities that ever any country laboured under---none can be at a loss already to know that I mean the too frequent use of spirituous liquors.---If, my fellow-countrymen, the respectable authorities we daily see from the first Physicians in the world; if the solemn testimony of so much of the collective wisdom in your country, if the philanthropic exertions of so many good disinterested citizens as we have lately had, will not have sufficient weight among us, so as to lessen the consumption of this worst of all poisons, do for a moment stop and contemplate for yourselves; look round, and I will pledge myself that within the circle of your own observations you will find such numberless and abundant arguments against that practice, as will have sufficient force with all the cool and thinking part of you. Consider, my brethren farmers, in the first place, that in rum there is no nourishment, consider that in the countries of Europe within the tropics, that are as warm as this country, the people labour harder than you do, and they know not what rum is; it is there only dealt out at the tables of the great, and is one of those luxuries which renders their constitutions more innervated and wretched than the poorer people, who are hail and robust. It would seem as though the Almighty, in his infinite wisdom, had ordained that the temporal enjoyments of the great should in the end afflict them, to console the rest of mankind for the superior advantage they have over them in every other respect, except the blessings of health and peace of mind; but this I leave.------

If the man who is infatuated with the love of that liquor only committed murder on himself, shocking as it is, yet how happy would the thought be; but see the wretched and innumerable train of misfortunes that attend,---a poor, innocent, helpless, blooming and promising family, must now come with all their "towering beauties" and delightful expectations to the ground---here view the treacherous conduct of a father, who has had a confidence reposed in him from the supreme author of all nature and the benefactor to mankind, in the care and management of the lives and morals of children, betray that awful and solemn trust, and just for the gratification of his beastly appetite, consign without remorse or compunction his fondling and helpless infants to misery and disgrace.

To these unhappy consequences attending this bane of mankind in a moral view, permit me to add a few œconomical and political observations. It seems given up on all hands, that the trade from here to the West-Indies, as well as to Europe, is against us: for my part I understand not the *balance of trade*, for my profession is that of a practical farmer, but so say all good calculators on this subject, I take it therefore for granted---now if this be the case, and we consider that rum composes a considerable part of the barter with the former, certainly, so far as it is an unnecessary article, œconomy loudly cries out, let us be wise and save that expence. Here is an idea well worth our consideration; if all the produce we send there just pays for our sugar, melasses, coffee, and other things, rum excepted, in that case certainly the leaving that article at home must save our sending away just so much cash as will pay for it. I offer my sentiments here with diffidence, but remember, my countrymen, if this is true, you have upwards of two hundred thousand pounds (annually) in cash to ship away on its account; and if it should not be exactly true, you unquestionably sustain a loss just in proportion as it may be so; at any rate, to reason with certainty, you undoubtedly ship away the value of so much in something or other, that might be saved---or else you remain in debt for it, which is the worst alternative; for altho' when pushed we scarcely ever pay our foreign debts, yet we bring reproach and a national dishonour on a country, that has resources and industry sufficient to sustain a character remarkable for integrity and respectability.

Besides, let us go on with the subject of our barter with the West-Indies a little further, it is known to every body that one principal article of our traffick to that country consists in wheat, a grain we are shortly to be deprived of; I am not fond of anticipating with too much gloom, yet certainly the calamities you have hitherto felt may possibly be small, compared to what you are on the verge of sustaining. An insect is now approaching, known by the name of the Hessian Fly, that has not only encroached on the confines of your state, but is making rapid progress into the heart of your country, which will totally deprive you of that most precious grain. Your brethren in the counties of Bucks and Philadelphia, and parts of the counties of Northampton and Montgomery, must this harvest bid adieu to it, and according to their usual speed they will very shortly reach the Allegany.

Some persons are admirably calculated to fault both men and measures, and even discover great ingenuity in that way, I have sat and heard them with astonishment; yet I have known many such characters possess not the smallest talent in nature to point out a single adequate remedy; but I shall endeavour to avoid a reproach of that kind, by proposing, that in lieu of them we give our labourers in harvest Cyder, and good Malt Beer, the former is a cool refreshing liquor, the latter has real substantial nourishment in it, and is both victuals to the hungry, and drink to him that thirsteth. As it is time to close my observations, I shall conclude with drawing a few comparisons between rum and beer; I alledge (and I think no physician in America will contradict me) that the former is calculated to favor the rich and injure the poor---It acts as a present stimulus and braces up the human frame in such a manner, that I grant a greater day's work may be wrenched out of a poor fellow than he could otherwise sustain; and altho' this may be kept up for six or eight days by plying the bottle, yet how and in what situation does it leave the laborer? Experience, my countrymen, must tell every observer, that it must leave him a debilitated, sick, feeble wretch, insomuch that nothing is more common than to see the poor people after harvest lay by for a number of days to recruit themselves, some confined to their beds, and others go a fishing or hunting, as their strength will permit; and as they say in the country "Hair of the same dog is the best thing to taper off with," they must get a little more rum to regale themselves, and thus goes all the extraordinary wages they have earned in harvest, they are as poor afterwards as they were before, and their healths are impaired; whereas beer has entirely a different effect, it operates totally in favor of the poor, it affords him strength and nourishment sufficient to perform a moderate day's work, and this is all the employer is entitled to receive; the natural strength of a man is all he is obligated to give for his wages, and whoever asks for more, or extorts it by the contents of a rum-bottle, is an enemy to the poor, and I would advise that man seriously to read the text in our Saviour's sermon, "*Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.*"

A COUNTRYMAN.

To the INHABITANTS *of the Western Counties of* Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

THE promotion of harmony and peace throughout the state must be the cordial desire of every good man. Fatigued as we all are with political discussions, nothing can justify this new call of your attention but a concern for the ease of mind of our friends and fellow citizens.

A variety of circumstances have contributed to give an unpleasing appearance to parts of the fœderal constitution---it is my intention decently to examine into some of them, and to pursue the investigation as a high and serious duty, in the performance of which whatever is disrespectful, unkind or passionate, would be unworthy and criminal. I conjure you, my countrymen, to exercise your own native sense. I entreat you to remember the dignity of a free people. Do not permit yourselves to form opinions, or to adopt any line of conduct that may affect the public, without cool and serious reflexion in the hour of stillness and composure at your own houses. Take care of the flame which may be kindled in your minds at taverns, places of parade and public meetings. Remember at these places too many are affected by the intoxicating draughts, which are always near at hand. The maddening influence of spirituous liquors is not necessary to keep up the almost divine feelings of a freeman. Avoid then all political meetings in places that expose the people to these temptations. Meet rather at your court-houses, and your places of worship. JUSTICE will not be offended at the presence of freemen, and the sacred temple of THE DEITY himself will not be profaned by the decent and cool deliberations of the sincere sons of liberty.

In the course of the present year many errors have been propagated among you. It was said that our neighbours of Maryland would reject the new constitution. Yet you see the most extraordinary unanimity, considering the pains that were taken there to prove the constitution faulty. Eleven dissentient votes were all the opposition amounted to, and of these, two of the principal were chosen by counties in which they did not reside, contrary to the usual practice and to the resolutions of the legislature; and a third was but a short time a citizen of that state.---- You were told also, that Virginia would reject, yet you see their convention have adopted the constitution, and all is tranquility there. You were also told that New-York would certainly reject without hesitation, yet they have been sitting very long, and have not done so. The people of that state, it is positively asserted, are becoming more favourable to the constitution, as they become more fully acquainted with it. There is no doubt too, that an old party difference in their state politics has affected the choice of their convention exceedingly, which you know might easily be the case, but this circumstance has no more to do with the qualities of the new constitution, than with those of the holy scriptures.

A good deal of pains have been taken to make you believe, that Congress will have power to regulate the elections of the state legislatures. Nothing is more untrue. The fœderal legislature can no more regulate the elections of our state representatives, councillors, &c. than they can regulate those of Holland, England or Ireland. Those who assert that the new fœderal constitution extends to that point, are either grosly mistaken, or wickedly attempting to deceive you. The meaning of the article about the regulation of elections is this. Your members of the general convention, and those of some other states, saw plainly that Pennsylvania and several other states had paid up about their proportion of the interest on the continental debts, and that some other states, such as Rhode-Island, had not done the same just thing, and that they omitted to send their delegates to Congress, in order that there might not be a due representation in that body, whereby they might prevent a legal requisition to perform this and other acts of duty to the union and our foreign friends. This fell hard upon Pennsylvania and other honest states, and yet the old confederation being defective in not giving power to Congress to remedy the evil, we must have groaned under the hardship for ever, had not the states adopted that article in the new constitution. TEN of them having ratified it, things stand so now that if any one refuses or neglects to perform its duty, and does not send members to the senate, nor does not appoint a time for the people to chuse their representatives in the fœderal house, Congress can say, that the people of each election district in each state shall chuse, in their proper district, the fœderal representatives, to which by the new constitution and by reason they are justly entitled. This is the true meaning of the clause, and it will appear at first view a great security for the liberty and independence of the whole body of the people.

You have been told also, that after the new constitution takes place the officers under it may become perpetual. Now it is fully and absolutely secured that no Representative, Senator, President or Vice-President can continue beyond a stipulated time, and if the people think that time too long they can get their state legislatures to apply for its being shortened. If nine legislatures out of thirteen apply this year, or ten years hence, there must be a convention called to consider the point (or indeed any thing else which you complain of in the constitution) and then if three fourths of the states approve the alteration, it will be made. But if Congress should want to extend the time of their duration, or wickedly wish to make themselves perpetual, they must get three fourths of the state legislatures to consent to it before it can take place. I believe no body therefore, on due reflexion, will see any cause to fear Congress will ever be able to render their seats perpetual. It will seem foolish to some of my countrymen to take so much pains to remove this apprehension, because they know there is no danger of any such thing, but I can assure them that so much deception and mistake has taken place, that there are many worthy inhabitants of our western counties that have been made very unhappy on this point. I want those good people to read the constitution quietly by themselves, and to judge like reasonable and free men for themselves. I do not want to inflame their passions, nor to hide the subject from them. I wish them to pass a sober, cool and honest judgment on it. They will see that every man among them, whether protestant or catholic, rich or poor, may elect or be elected. The Assembly may chuse any of them a Senator, or the people may chuse any of them a fœderal Representative, or any of them may be chosen Vice-President or President of the United States. Nothing in the constitution forbids it, though they must be sensible that a man must be very good and very wise, to deserve and receive such great trusts from the Assembly and from the people. However, as I said before, any man, rich or poor, protestant or catholic, can be chosen, if he is thought fit by the state legislature, or the people at large, and when he is chosen nothing can prevent his taking his seat and performing his high duties. In other countries *religious* tests would prevent him, though he were ever so wise, ever so good, or ever so much beloved and esteemed. In Spain a protestant would be disqualified, in Ireland a presbyterian or a catholic would be disqualified, in England a catholic, presbyterian, or any dissenter from their church, would be disqualified. But our new fœderal constitution admits all, whether protestant, or catholic, or presbyterian, or episcopalian, &c. for it expresly says there shall be *no religious test*. Blessed circumstance, for which above all others the favored people of these states should ever raise their grateful voices in praise and thanksgiving to the author of every good and perfect gift. The fœderal connexion, established on these liberal and generous principles, will lead to a sort of fœderal union among the various churches which it has pleased God to raise up in the world. Here none can be particularly favored, none can be particularly oppressed, none can be interfered with---all are equal---all indpendent of each other. They will not render to each other nor to the government, tithes, nor tenths, nor free gifts (as they have been preposterously termed) nor any species of taxes, as religious men or societies. Nothing will be expected, nothing will be required but peace and good will, and brotherly loving kindness. This excellent quality of the new government will warm and expand our bosoms whenever we reflect upon it. The liberality and virtue of America in establishing perfect equality and freedom among all religious denominations and societies, will no doubt produce to us a great reward, for when the news of it shall reach the oppressed dissenters from the established churches of Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, France, Spain and Italy, and they shall find that it encourages both protestants and catholics, they will at once cry out, America is "*the land of promise.*" There alone can the sincere votaries of religion enjoy their lives, their civil and religious rights and property, without suffering from their attachment to that church in which they have been *born and bred*, and which they believe to be *right and true*. Ye Sovereigns of the European world, continue your religious oppressions at your peril. So sure as you persist, thousands of your present subjects, transplanted to the fertile fields, the healthful villages and populous cities of America, shall remind you of your impiety and error, when it shall be too late for you to retrieve the loss.

It has been said, the public defaulters will be excused from paying the public debts they owe. It is not necessary at this time to enter into any enquiry, who are public defaulters. That will lay with those persons to whose charge it is committed by the laws. All monies had and received by any citizen of the United States must be accounted for, or if not duly accounted for, the person who received the same will be liable to an action at law, and if he has it, must pay the same; if he has it not, his body will be subjected to imprisonment, as in other cases. The United States have been declared *a body corporate* by acts of the state assemblies. Those acts remain in force, and were the states to separate and become thirteen unconnected sovereignties, (unallied and unconfederated) they would still be a body corporate, and that body corporate could sue any public defaulter, in the courts of any state, wherein his person or his property could be found.

The militia have been alarmed with assertions, that they could be sent not only from Georgia to New-Hampshire, but even to France. The jurisdiction of the fœderal legislature does not extend beyond the territories of the United States. Congress therefore could have no more authority over the *militia* on the high seas, or in France, than they could have over the militia of Ireland, or the regular troops of the Empress of Russia. These things cannot be believed by the people, who invent and propagate them. They can only have in view to deceive you into acts of violence and disorder. It is a blow wickedly aimed at your peace, and their wishes must be to make you the miserable instruments of destroying your own happiness. It is said our militia may be marched to New-Hampshire, or North-Carolina, under the powers of the new constitution. To this we may answer, that by the laws and constitution of this state, the militia of Washington may be ordered by council to Philadelphia, or those of Philadelphia to Washington. The distance between them is the same as between New-Hampshire and Philadelphia, or between Philadelphia and North-Carolina, but the march from Washington to this city would be much worse, through great tracts of unsettled country, and bad roads over the Laurel-hill, the Allegheny mountain, &c. Though this power is possessed by our Assembly, who ever feared the use of it. The truth is the legislature of Pennsylvania must necessarily have authority over the militia, in every part of their jurisdiction, and so of the fœderal legislature; but a moment's reflexion will shew you, that the fœderal government can never be so foolish as to order the people from one extreme of the union to the other, nor could they expect, that the militia, with arms in their hands and officers appointed by their own state governments, would ever obey. It is preposterous and criminal to endeavour to alarm and enflame you with such things. In the same way they have attempted to make you uneasy about a poll tax. They ought rather honestly to inform you, that an impost of five per cent. upon all foreign merchandize, and more upon some will take off a great part of the land tax, which you have been used to pay, and they should observe to you, that as you wear and use a great deal of home made articles of dress, food and drink, which the citizens cannot obtain and the monied men do not use, the citizens and the monied men will pay a very large proportion of the public revenues, to the great relief of the landholder, and the industrious poor. This will hereafter be the best *poor man's* country upon earth, and a most happy one at the same time for the rich, if they have sense and virtue with all; and if they have not sense and virtue, they must endeavour to get them, or they will not be half as happy as their poorer fellow citizens.

It has been asserted, that the new constitution, when ratified, would be fixed and permanent, and that no alterations or amendments, should those proposed appear on consideration ever so salutary, could afterwards be obtained. A candid consideration of the constitution will shew this to be a groundless remark. It is provided, in the cleareſt words, that Congress shall be *obliged* to call a convention on the application of two thirds of the legislatures; and all amendments proposed by such convention, are to be *valid* when approved by the conventions or legislatures of three fourths of the states. It must therefore be evident to every candid man, that two thirds of the states can *always* procure a general convention for the purpose of amending the constitution, and that three fourths of them can introduce those amendments into the constitution, although the President, Senate and Fœderal House of Representatives, should be *unanimously* opposed to each and all of them. Congress therefore cannot hold *any power*, which three fourths of the states shall not approve, on *experience*.

There is one grand operation of the new fœderal constitution, favorable to general liberty, which I do not remember to have heard from any of its friends. It is well known, that in most of the states the members of their Houses of Representatives are chosen in *equal* numbers from each county, and in the eastern states, in *equal* numbers from each town, without any regard to the number of taxable inhabitants, or the number of souls. Hence it is very frequent for a county, with ten thousand souls, to send only the same number of members to the State house of representatives, as a county with two thousand souls, by which each

person in the leaſt populous county has *five times as great a voice* in electing repreſentatives, as his fellow citizens of the moſt populous county. This is clearly *a departure from the principles of equal liberty*, and ought to be altered in the ſeveral ſtates. I ſpeak the more plainly becauſe our ſtate conſtitution is free from that fault in the formation of our houſe of Aſſembly. Now the new conſtitution expreſly declares, that the Fœderal Repreſentatives ſhall be in the proportion of one to every thirty thouſand, which accords with reaſon and the true principles of liberty. This houſe, therefore, ſo far as national matters go, will remedy the evil ſpoken of in the ſeveral ſtates, and is one more great ſtep towards the perfection of *equal liberty* and genuine *republicaniſm* in America. It muſt ſtrongly recommend the fœderal conſtitution to *the ſerious reflecting patriot*, even though he may formerly have had doubts, and it will ſuggeſt to the ſeveral ſtates the propriety of reconſidering that point in their reſpective conſtitutions. Pennſylvania, though right in the principles on which her legiſlative elections are and will be held, is *leſs ſafe* from the exiſtence of this fault in the adjoining ſiſter ſtates of Virginia, Maryland, Jerſey, Delaware and New-York.

There is now ſo univerſal a ſpirit of conciliation, acquieſcence and mutual conceſſion prevailing through the ſtates, that the proſpect before us is the moſt comfortable. The minority of Maſſachuſets were lately called upon to elect Mr. Gerry their Governor, becauſe of his being of their former ſentiments on the new plan of government, but they gave much the greater part of their votes to Mr. Hancock, who voted for the plan, believing, on better conſidering the conſtitution, that he was right. Governor Randolph, of Virginia, though at firſt an oppoſer of the conſtitution, proved one of its moſt uſeful friends in the Virginia Convention, and finally voted for its adoption. The leading members of the minorities of South-Carolina, Connecticut, Maſſachuſets and New-Hampſhire, have ſaid they would promote the execution of it, and its chearful acceptance by the people. The cleareſt ſymptoms of acqieſcence and good will have alſo appeared among the gentlemen in Pennſylvania, who originally oppoſed the new conſtitution. May God grant that this reign of REASON, MODERATION AND BROTHERLY AFFECTION, may daily increaſe among the good people of this flouriſhing commonwealth.

A FRIEND OF SOCIETY AND LIBERTY.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I WAS much pleaſed with the mode of election propoſed by Numa in your laſt paper; it is founded on general principles, and I conceive embraces the common intereſts of the people at large, beyond any other plan that can be deviſed.—The buſineſs of electing members for the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the new Fœderal Government, is of a moſt important nature; and as the welfare of the whole ſtate, independent of local intereſt and partial attachments, is the grand object which ſhould and muſt occupy the attention of the Repreſentatives, it is neceſſary to ſelect the "*men moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue*," by the whole ſtate at large; for we ought to conſider, that the Repreſentatives of each ſtate are to mix with men of different views and intereſts from the other ſtates. And though every citizen would willingly flatter himſelf, that the utmoſt harmony will prevail in the grand council of the nation, yet reaſon and experience teach us, that every ſtate will be attentive to their own private rank in the confederacy; and from thoſe ſtates where they are moſt guided by ſound policy, they will ſend their wiſeſt and beſt men.

After fixing on certain characters, ſuitable for Repreſentatives, we have only to conſider how far they are properly mixed, with reſpect to the *landed*, the *manufacturing*, and the *commercial* intereſt. Theſe points being once ſettled, it is of the utmoſt importance to a ſtate, to have one general ticket. Let us ſuppoſe the election to be otherwiſe, and each diſtrict to elect its own members; it might very poſſibly happen (as the *number* of even the largeſt ſtate will be but *ſmall)* that they might be all commercial men, all manufacturers, or all of the landed intereſt. We need not heſitate to declare, that this would not be the wiſh or the intereſt of the people; and yet they muſt ſubmit to their choice, until the next election, when the ſame miſtake might be repeated. In the choice of Repreſentatives for our own ſtate aſſemblies, there is no danger of inconvenience on this ſcore; the number is too large, and it will always be obſerved, that a proper attention is paid to theſe three great intereſts, in moſt of the individual counties and diſtricts, where the tickets conſiſt of ſeveral names.

Another matter is well worthy of notice——when any members of aſſembly are choſen (ſhould it ever be the caſe) by no means the "*moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue*" in their reſpective counties or diſtricts, the ſtate looſes the benefit intended to have been derived from their ſervices; but as this cannot be ſuppoſed to happen through the whole ſtate, there will ſtill remain men ſufficient to ſupport the public dignity and guard the general welfare. The caſe would be quite otherwiſe in the great continental body of Repreſentatives; each ſtate in Congreſs will protect itſelf, in all matters of local intereſt; and that ſtate which is either negligently or inadequately repreſented, muſt expect to feel the effects of their own miſconduct. Prejudices and private intereſts, as Numa very juſtly obſerves, frequently govern counties and diſtricts; and would effectually operate in the preſent inſtance to the injury and diſgrace of the ſtate which ſhould make imprudent elections. When in Congreſs, we are to ſuppoſe, they will meet with men of the firſt rank, in point of abilities and character, from the other ſtates; and every ſtate ought to meet their bretheren on equal ground. Men poſſeſſed of little quibbling ſpirits, maſters of the arts of local intrigue, and diſhonorable fineſſe, however cunningly they may play their parts in a State Aſſembly, and ſerve the purpoſes of party, they will not be ſuitable Repreſentatives in the great confederacy—they would only reflect diſgrace on the ſtate that ſent them, and prove an injury to their true intereſt. All their little arts would be quickly detected and deſpiſed; and they would ſoon find, that they carried nothing into Congreſs but a meer vote, without one perſuaſive talent; for amongſt men of national honor and well informed liberal minds, theſe puppets of party could obtain neither reſpect nor influence—Let us bring it to the teſt of common life—Where matters of private intereſt lead us to the courts of juſtice, are we there guided by party prejudices and public clamor, in the choice of our council? Do we employ men to advocate our cauſe, for whoſe abilities we entertain a ſovereign contempt? Do we truſt men with the recovery of our money, on whoſe honor and honeſty we have no reliance? No, in managing our own affairs we ſearch for dependable and ſkilful characters; ought we then to be leſs careful, in a matter of ſuch vaſt moment, as general government; where all the virtue and all the wiſdom of America ought to be combined for the general good. Let us then purſue that mode of election, which is moſt likely to call into action thoſe men in whom we can and ought to confide; and in no way can this be better effected, than by "*dividing each ſtate into as many diſtricts as "there are members to be choſen, and direct the electors to "fix upon a member from each diſtrict*, and *then let the "whole ſtate vote* for *the whole number of members*."

Who is the writer under the ſignature of *Numa*, is to me perfectly unknown, but his plan ſtruck me as wiſe and politic, and I ſincerely wiſh it may be adopted.

POMPILIUS.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been lately proved to be ruinous to the bodies, ſouls and eſtates of the citizens of America. But there is a fact lately come to light, which proves that they are equally ruinous to our country.

It appears from pretty accurate calculations, that in the courſe of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been expended by the United States, in purchaſing Weſt-India ſpirituous liquors. How much more has been ſpent in home diſtilled ſpirits I cannot pretend to determine, probably near one half that ſum.

What profit have the United States derived from the expenditure of this immenſe treaſure? None at all---on the contrary, it has entailed diſeaſes, idleneſs, poverty, and debt upon them.

The experience of many farmers has already proved, that ſpirituous liquors are altogether unneceſſary for reapers and other labourers. They enjoy more health and better ſpirits upon beer, cyder, and melaſſes and water.

Should the United States proceed in conſuming ſuch immenſe quantities of ſpirits, the following conſequences cannot fail of taking place.

1ſt. The whole country muſt ſoon be expoſed to public vendue, bought by Britiſh agents, and owned by Britiſh merchants; for beſides the money that is ſpent in ſpirituous liquors, they become a kind of DECOY. They allure people to ſtores, and tempt them to buy many articles of Britiſh manufacture, for which they have no occaſion, hence ariſes an increaſe of our debt to Britain, and a check to the manufactures of our country.

2d. The human body will degenerate ſo much in ſize, ſtrength, figure and beauty, from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, that travellers who viſit our country will be at a loſs to determine what ſpecies of animals we belong to. We ſhall become a kind of link, between men and monkies.

I beg, gentlemen, you would give this ſmall eſſay, containing a moſt important fact, a place for four weeks in your paper. If any expence attends its re-publication ſo often, it ſhall be paid by one of your conſtant readers.

Germantown, July 17. HORTENSIUS.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 10.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, July 8.

"Sunday laſt we had a tremendous ſtorm of rain, hail and wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which did a great deal of damage. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon Meſſrs. Albert Roux and Co's houſe on the bay was ſtruck by the lightning, and ſet on fire, which communicated to ſome gun-powder in the ſtore and cellar, and cauſed an exploſion which entirely demoliſhed the building. Captain Roux, Mr. Lewis Roux, Captain Moore, a young man who attended the ſtore, and a negro, were buried in the ruins for a time, but were providentially extricated from their perilous ſituation, without ſuſtaining any other injury than receiving a few ſlight bruiſes; and the papers, books of accounts, goods, &c. the property of Meſſieurs Roux, were luckily ſaved. The activity of the inhabitants, who flocked from all quarters and chearfully lent their aſſiſtance, prevented the fire from extending any further. During the ſtorm a new erected houſe was thrown down, and ſeveral others were unroofed."

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Serious apprehenſions, ſays a correſpondent, have begun to take place in the minds of many of the friends of the fœderal government, at the great delay in putting the new government in motion, and fixing the time, &c. of commencing proceedings under its authorities. This circumſtance is more alarming, as it appears that on the 2d July Congreſs appointed a committee to report an act for that purpoſe, and notwithſtanding the recommendation of the convention, that as ſoon as Nine States had aſſented, an efficient league ſhould be formed betwixt them, yet we find ſome obſtacle prevents the operation of the intended arrangements, and the fœderaliſts throughout the Union are kept in a ſtate of anxious ſuſpence.---But a point of moſt eſſential conſequence to attend to, is, that there are many hundred families, we are told, in different parts of Europe, who are now waiting with much impatience to hear of meaſures being taken to aſſemble the ſtates under the operation of this government, in order to embark for this country, and their correſpondents are deſirous of imparting the important intelligence.

The unreaſonable attachment which ſome men have ſhewed to the old confederation, and to our crude extempore ſtate governments, reminds one of our correſpondents of a ſtory of a clergyman in London, who having combated a new opinion in religion *unſucceſsfully*, concluded his ſermon with the following words. "I tell you---I tell you---I tell you, my brethren---that an *old* error is much better than a *new* truth."

We hear from Biberry, in Philadelphia county, that a reputable farmer, who gave out that he would give ſix-pence a day to his reapers in lieu of rum or whiſky, engaged ſo many hands by the offer, that they cut down his whole crop of wheat, which conſiſted of 36 acres, in one day laſt week. They drank nothing but home-made beer and cyder, paſſed the day in harmony, and all went home perfectly ſatisfied with themſelves and their employer.

A tradeſman in this city complained two years ago to an iron merchant, that he could not pay his rent. The merchant aſked him how much rum he uſed in his family in a day. Upon his anſwering this queſtion, the merchant immediately ſhewed him that his rum in a year came to more money than his houſe-rent. The calculation ſo ſhocked the tradeſman, that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more ſpirits of any kind. In the courſe of the enſuing year he paid his rent, and bought a ſuit of cloaths out of the ſavings of his temperance. He is now in a thriving way, reſpected and truſted by all who know him.

From a London newſpaper of the 6th of May laſt.

"The Parliament of Paris is now no more. Thurſday laſt was the day appointed for the King to hold his bed of juſtice: early in the morning every avenue to the Houſe of Parliament was ſurrounded by the military---*Les Chambree Aſſemblees*---a Captain of the King's guards entered, and arreſted two of the members who had ſpoken too freely on former occaſions; and his Majeſty ordered the Parliament to be *caſſee*, or annihilated for ever, and the doors of the houſe to be ſhut.

"Inſtructions have been tranſmitted to the Governors and Intendants of the different provinces in France, with authority to abrogate all the Provincial Parliaments. Military forces are already ſtationed in different diſtricts, to enforce obedience to the King's will, ſhould refractorineſs appear."

Extract of a letter from Weſt-Marlborough, Cheſter county, about 35 *miles from this city, dated* 20*th Seventh month.*

On the 6th inſtant, the following very affecting ſcene happened: About the time of two thunder-guſts meeting there aroſe a whirlwind about a mile ſouthweſt of us, and continued a northeaſt courſe about three miles (how much farther I have not yet heard:) It blew down all the fences it came acroſs, and carried rails 8 or 10 perches; pulled indian corn and flax up by the roots; twiſted off or blew down peach trees and apple trees, and ſtripped ſome of their fruit; alſo tore the timber up in a wonderful manner; the tops of ſome large hickory trees were twiſted off and carried a great diſtance. It came acroſs my dwelling-houſe, and ſhook it ſo that I expected it would not have ſtood; afterwards took the roof off of a dwelling-houſe, carried ſome of it above thirty perches, and carried ſome bed-clothes out of the houſe; blew down one barn and ſtable, and unroofed ſeveral out-houſes: Indeed it is wonderful to ſee what havock is made, and neither man nor beaſt hurt by it. Many people who ſaw it at a diſtance, ſay it appeared red; for my part I ſaw nothing of it till it came to the houſe, and then it was ſoon over.

As J. P. was in our parts lately, I ſhould be glad thou would inform him of the particulars; eſpecially that the large peach tree of which he was taking particular notice, and deſired me to ſave him ſome of the ſtones, is torn to pieces."

From the NORWICH PACKET, *of July* 3.

LAST week arrived at Fiſher's iſland, the brig Nancy, belonging to this port, Captain Robert W , (a half pay Britiſh officer) maſter, and landed his cargo, conſiſting of 140 CONVICTS, taken out of Britiſh gaols.---Captain W it is ſaid received 5l. ſterling a head from government for this job; and we hear he is diſtributing them about the country.---Stand to it houſes, ſtores, &c.---theſe gentlemen are acquainted with the buſineſs.---*Quere*, whether a ſuit of T-- and F------- ſhould not be provided for Captain W as a ſuitable compliment for this piece of ſervice done this country.

CENTINEL.

New-London, June 30, 1788.

Departed this life on Thurſday evening, the 17th inſt. in the 70th year of his age, FREDERICK HAGNER, Eſq; an ancient German inhabitant of this city, and one of the firſt founders of the German charitable ſociety; and on Saturday laſt his remains were interred in the German Lutheran church burying ground, attended by a large and reſpectable number of his fellow-citizens.

*** *The Annual Account and Report of the late Managers of the Houſe of Employment, is unavoidably poſtponed until our next.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly underſtands his buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, book-ſeller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time in April laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about five years old, paces and trots, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

BROKE into the ſubſcriber's incloſure, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, his near hind foot tipt white. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

July 8, 1788. ¶ PHILIP CLIME.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Mulatto Slave, named NED, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a bright colour, well made, broad face, his hair is ſo long that he can comb it; had on when he went away, an old linen ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, of copperas colour and white, a good wool hat, and calf ſkin ſhoes with copper coloured buckles. He was inoculated laſt winter for the ſmall pox, and the place can be ſeen on his left arm. He ran away this ſpring, was put in Eaſton goal, and ſold for his goal fees without my knowledge, to two gentlemen in Bucks county, who gave ſix dollars to a lawyer to help them to ſet him free, and had him bound 18 months for the fees. From theſe circumſtances I have reaſon to ſuſpect he is gone that way, as they were ſuch good friends to him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and puts him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1788. § ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Poulſon, *jun.* Printer,

On the weſt ſide of *Fourth-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*, and by moſt of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1/6)

An Eſſay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulneſs of Divorce,

In certain caſes, conſidered.

Addreſſed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having ſeen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had deſtroyed herſelf on account of ſome infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to ſhow the neceſſity of *divorce* in ſuch caſes, in order to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences that often refult from them.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE,

Lancaſter, June 7, 1788.

A PERSON well recommended, and who is Maſter of the Engliſh and the learned languages, is wanted at this College. Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees at Lancaſter.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 16th, 1788.

A.

JOHN Allen. John Arthur (2.) Thomas Armſtrong. James Adam (2.) James Abernethy. Robert Allan. Richard Adams. Johan Andres. Lawrence Allwine. Dr. Attmore.

B.

Charles Bryan, (2) Cradock Burnell. David Bode. Wm. Baird. Peter Barriere. John Britton. Henry Beck. James Brooks. Thomas Bowlby, ſenior, (2.) Stephen Bardin. Andrew or Robert Breakey. Robert Beard. Michael Billmeyer, *Germantown*. Thomas Baird. Joſeph Byrnes (2.) John or Edward Brock. Archibald and John Blair. M. A. R. Bondfield, and Co. Henry Baker. Capt. Henry Bediken. George Bulkley (2.) Garret Barry. Robert Burchan. Mr. Briſon. Catalin Budrow. William Bates. Jacob Bunner. Laurent Betbeder. William Brown. Mathew Bennet. Capt. Salvador Buch. John Burridge. Chriſtian Burke. Daniel Britt. Capt. John Briſe. Thomas Bradley. Mary Butler. Jacob Bunner. Capt. John Brazing. John Biſwick. David Burns. John Browne.

C.

Monſ. Cenas. David Craig. Joſeph Chambers. Dr. Geo. Cambel. Dr. Alexander Cumins. Church Clinton. William Curry. Theophilus Caſſart. Kendal Coles. Thomas D. Colvill. John Crawford. Mary Cabeen. Nancy Chapman. Anthony Crothers. Walton Carithers. John Campbell. Rev. James Clarkſon. Capt. Robert Caldwell (2.) William Clare. John Churchman. John Connor. Meſſrs. Coarſe and Coarſe. Bernard Coxe. Owen Cafry. Col. Thomas Craig, *Morriſtown*. David Callaghan. Henry Clogher. John Cupper. Charles Copper. William Cramer. Jane Cook. Peter Cockran. Nathaniel Cooke. Catharine Corniſh. Daniel Crotty. Mon. de la Confourque. Mon. Colle. Mon. de la Combe. James Craig. Benjamin Carr. Roſe Champion. Suſanna Cavill. Lawrence Cooke. Neill Cockran. Dela Coure. Daniel Crowneen. Daniel Clancy. Joſeph Caufman. Mon. L'Abbe O Conner. Thomas Clerſon. Mary Carr. John Cochran. William Chriſtian. John Cronin. Mary Connor. Brine Connelly.

D.

James Duthoit, Mars Dixon, Joſeph Darrah, James Dellet, Terence Donely, James Duncan, Arthur Dogan, Alexander Dunce, William Donnon, John Denny, James Duncan, John Drew, Jacob Downing. John Dickey, Thomas Dauget, Hugh Dalrymple (2,) Mon de Champes, Arnold Henry Dohrman, David Dennet, Joſeph Dearman, Thomas Dickemineer, *New-Jerſey*, Andrew Douglaſs, Henry Driver, John Downes, Henry Deforeſt, Henry Downes, William Auguſtus Dundas, John Daughney, Gideon Dellines, David Dugan, William Downs, John Dunbar.

E.

Dr. Expreſs, Sophia Eyres, Dr. Enoch Edwards, Thomas Edenſor, Benjamin Evans, William Evans, Andrew Elbowe, Henry Erens, Andrew Ellicott, Capt. John Eve, Oſwell Eve, Joſeph Ellis, John Exeter, Mon. Eyſſaulier (2.) Joſeph Elam.

F.

Richard Fleet, Jacob Flecher (2) John Fitzſimons, Jacob Ford, Roger Fields (2.) Hannah Farra, David Francis, Robert Fiſher, Mr. Fell, Sarah Fithian, George Foreſyth, Rev. Robert Findlay, Capt. Alexander Ferguſon, Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Thomas Forſyth, Mon. de la Foreſt (2,) James Fox, Edmond Flinn, Ludwick Farmer, Miſs Foyerty.

G.

Martha Green, Richard Green (2,) James Gerie, John Gilmore, William Gileſpie Mrs. Goodridge, Eleanor Green, Miſs Elizabeth Gamble, Ann Gamble, Moris Goff, Dr. James Gardette, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Gibbs, David Graham, Mary Girrard, Mr. Expence, George Guerin, Iſaac Gilbert, Thomas George, William Gliſon, Peter Gruber, Hannah Gibbons, William Goldſmith, Nathan Gillan, Andrew Gilkyſon, James Gibbiſon, James Gillace.

H

Chriſtian Hubbert, James Ham, Dr. E. Holms, Ruben Harriott, John or William Hutchins, William Hill, Jane Handkings, Mrs. Jane Hunter, Mary Houſe, John Harriſon, Adam Hoops, Benjamin Hare, James and Samuel Hill, Eleanor Healy, John Henry, John Hay, Alexander Hawthorn, Robert Hiddleſton (2,) John B. Huron, Thomas Hutchinſon, Thomas Hunter, James Hill, Mark Hartley, William Hunter, John Hayes, Henry Howell, Stephen Hayes, William Hornby, Benjamin Houſton, Catharine Hallimore, Samuel Holms, John Harriſon, Henry Horvell, Capt. Thomas Holland, James Hodan, Michael Hogan, John Higgins, Catharine Honygrate, Mrs. Haſſenclever, James Heſlip, William Harriſon, William Hutchinſon, John Hutchinſon, James Huxley, Capt. John Huxley, Robert Hume, Francis Hamilton.

I

Hannah Jones, Sarah Jones, James Johnſton, William Jacobs, Mrs. Jennings, Barent Jacobs, Catharine Jacobſon, David Jackſon, Hannah Jones, Richard Johns, John Irwin, Humphry Irwin, Joſhua Jones, Rev. Samuel Jones, Henry Jennings, John Jolly, John Jack (2.)

K.

Oliver Kimps, Richard Kear, Samuel Kerr, Edward Killey, Hugh King, Mon. Karle Kogler, Philip Kollock, Edward Kerau. James Kennedy, William Knight, *Mount-Holly*, Joſeph Kean, Thomas Kennan, Andrew Kilpatrick, Benjamin Wm. Keyzer.

L

Samuel Lewis, Robert Leonard, John Lane, Mary Luckey, Joſeph Loremor, Mrs. Lenof, Ann Lorimer, Elizabeth Loane, Samſon Levy, William Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Alexander Lillie, F. Louaſon, Joſeph Lentmon, Eliſa Langdole, Martha Lyons, Rebecca Lewis, Thomas Leaming 2, Dr. Ledlie, *Eaſton*, Benjamin Lownſbury, Richard Latchford, Peter Lee, William Lang, Samuel Lazarus, Elizabeth Long, Monſ. Leſpinne, William Leron (2.) John L. Leib, Charles Londt, Daniel Leary, James Lamount, Capt. John Lyon, John Lukens.

M.

James M'Glaghlin, Robert Merton, Sarah M'Burney, 2. Charles Mullholnd, George Moore, Hon. William M'Clay, Mrs. Mitchell, Adam Miers, Iſaac Martain, Robert Matthews, William Maffitt, Anthony M'Clelland, Henry M'Glathery, William M'Caſhland, William M'Cartney, 2. Hartleſs Murphy, Mary Mathis, Arthur M'Gill, John M'Cullough, Samuel Meaſe, James M'Neill, Simon M'Enney, Robert Murdaugh, John M'Clure, Allan Mountgomery, James Moody, John Moylan, William Menagh, Dr. Charles Moore, Laughlin M'Kerry, John M'Farland, Cloſe Manwill, George M'Guckian, John Martin, John Murray, Daniel M'Curdy, John M'Cullock, Samuel Mathews, Capt. John Morrow, Robert Mowls, Iſabella Moore, John Mearns, Rev. James M'Gahan, William M'Clelland, Hugh M'Caa, Samuel M'Ferran, Elizabeth M'Culloch, Laughlin M'Carry, John M'Connell, James Maus, William Montgomery, Simon M'Inney, Alexander Martin, Thomas M'Cullough, John M'Cullough, Randal M'Alliſter, James M'Clenahan, William Menzies, Joſeph Maſon, Miſs Mercer, 2. Thomas M'Cormack, John M'Kean, William M'Mullen, William Marſon, John M'Cauley, Dr. William Martin, Lucy Mathews. Thomas and Charles Moore, John M'Mahin, Peter Maſon, Joſhua Morris, Cato Molding, John Marſhall, Robert Mathiſon, Edward M'Hendry, Kitty and Polly M'Vicker, John Martin, Peter Miller, Thomas Maſon, William Montgomery, Sarah M'Caige, Monſ. Maſſe, Evan Morris, Andrew M'Dowell, Rev. William M'Kee, Andrew M'Clean, Peggy M'Clean (2.) Mariano Molas.

N

Robert Nicol, Adam or William Norris, John Nelſion, Adam Norris, Capt. William Neilſon 2, Chatharine Newman, Hugh Nows, Simon Nathan, William Nicoal, Sarah Nicholls, Daniel Naill.

O

Charles O'Neal, William Owens, George Oliver, J. O'Niell, Jacob Overſtake, Martin Ohler, John O'Conner, Mary Oſwal.

P.

William Purdy, John Parriſh, Samuel Penroſe, Ann Pemberton, Mon. Periſſe, Jane Pilckington, Mr. Parngraft, Silas Pepoon, Thomas Pryor, James Paxton, Robert Parke, Ann Powel Charles Pepper, Pierre Paul Perris, John Perryman, John Pemberton, William Philips, William Price, Rev. Henry Purcell, Dr. William Plunket, Samuel Preſton, William Parriſh, Ann Pemberton, William Pinkerton (3,) Mathew Pinkerton (2,) Thomas Parto, Capt. Poyade, William Pritchard, John Peoples, P. P. Parniſch.

Q.

James Quinline (3,) Quaſhy.

R.

Thomas Ryan, James Reynolds, Jeremiah Runyan, David Redick, John H. Raginſtine, Henry Rud, Edward Ruſſell, Charles Read, William A. Rind, Lieutenant I. Robiſon, Capt. Hugh Rea, Mary Richie, Levy Rubin, James Ruſſel, William Rook, Elizabeth Rodgers, David Ferguſon Rand, Dr. Rapp, Giles Richards, Paul Richmond, Robert Porch, Adam Rex, Miſs Ann Ryne, Capt. Robert Richards, Capt. Adam Rice, Dr. Thomas Redman (2,) David Reynolds, James Robertſon.

S.

Sam. Shorten, Geo. Swiney, Iſabella Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Rebecca St. Clair, David Stoezer, Elias Stoap, John Stell, Hugh Smith, Walter Stephen, James Sutter, Capt. John Sphoon, John Malcon Stewart, William Sheals, George Savell, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Philip Stols, Capt. Stiles, Rev. Samuel Spraggs, William Sadlier (2,) John Shreeve, William Shurlock, *Eaſton* (2,) Miles Sticklen, Andrew Service, I. Shrive, Alexander Sheridan, Charles Shoemaker, Michael Sigmand, Mark Stephenſon, Capt. Levi Stutron, Robert Storey, Captain Steneroland, Edward Tweany, James Smith, Eliza Shallus, Patt Snody, James Spence, Samuel Smith, Richard Sheepſhanks, John Sims, Eleanor Shields, Patt Short, Frederick Sweickhard, John Smith, Major John Story, Samuel Savil, Elizabeth Strong, Conrad Seuport, Samuel Smith (2,) Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, *Pequea*, Ambroſe Simpſon, William Smith, Mon. Sartor, Thomas Stephenſon, Thomas Smith, Saurent Scuitier, James Summers, John Strecton, John Sealbrook, Dr. Samuel M. Shute, Nicholas Shreiner, John Stacey.

T.

Meſſrs. J. R. J. Turner, Adam Thompſon, Daniel Trotter, Bernard Toland, Adam Tufford, James Thompſon, Thomas Thompſon, Edward Tucker, Capt. Richard Taylor, Robert Taylor, John Towers, -------- Thompſon, Quinton Tod, Thomas Tweedy, Capt. Samuel Tatem, Margaret Thompſon, William Thompſon, Henry Tipping, Margaret Thompſon, Miſs Mathew Thompſon.

U, and V.

Charles Vancouver, Peter Vuler, Samuel Vanpelt, Mrs. Voloiſe, William Van Phul.

W.

Dr. John Weaver, Capt. John Weidman, James White, Edward Welch, Samuel Wells, William Williams, James Wilſon, James Wanolo, John Williams, James Willſon, William Wilſon (2,) Eleanor Wallis, John William, Burton Wallace, Grace Withers, Richard Willing (3,) Thomas Watſon and Son, Capt. John Weidman, Daniel Williams, Mathew Walker, Hannah Waynman, James Wells, James Wilſon, Capt. James Wilſon, (2,) Elizabeth Woods, William Wilkins, Catharine Wallin, James and John Wilſon, Polly Wells, Dr. Daniel Weiſs, Robert Whitford, Daniel Williams and ſons, Iſaac Woods.

X, and Y.

Joſeph Andre Young, James Young, William or Anna Young, Mr. Young.

Z. William Zans.

Burns's Poems.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at

Peter Stewart's *Printing-Office*,

The weſt ſide of *Second-ſtreet*, the ninth door above *Cheſtnut ſtreet*, and by moſt of the Bookſellers in the city.

(In one neat pocket volume, price only *ſix ſhillings*, handſomely bound and lettered,---altho' the Edinburgh copy ſold for ſix ſhillings ſterling in blue boards.)

Poems, *chiefly in the Scottiſh Dialect*.

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrſhire ploughman.

THE peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition, (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred,) among whom appear many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news-papers of this and ſome other ſtates, viz.----*Man was made to mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Deſpondency, an Ode*, &c. &c. which have been univerſally admired.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of July inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between South and Almond-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 100 feet extending from Water-ſtreet to Penn-ſtreet (more or leſs) bounded on the north by ground of John Ware, on the ſouth by ground of Samuel Flowers, on the weſt by Penn-ſtreet, and on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Branſon Vanleer, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 23d inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of meadow ground, containing about nine acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, and county of Philadelphia; bounded north-eaſt by the river Schuylkill, on the ſouth-weſt by meadow of David Gibſon, and on the north-weſt by ground late of James Coultars, Eſq; deceaſed. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Elves, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-ſtreet, third door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

The *American Muſeum*,

For *June*, 1788, being the laſt number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is preſumed, ſatisfy thoſe who have not examined it, of its utility and the juſtice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, *that a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deſerving of public encouragement.* By continuing to proſecute the plan with ſimilar aſſiduity and diſcernment, the merit of your Muſeum muſt ultimately become as well known in ſome countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can ſcarcely fail of procuring you an ample compenſation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: inſomuch, that I could heartily deſire copies of the Muſeum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be ſpread through every city, town, and village in America. I conſider ſuch eaſy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preſerve the liberty, ſtimulate the induſtry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With ſincere wiſhes for the ſucceſs of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum, is *eighteen ſhillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;

Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Iſaac Buſby*, deceaſed, late of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement; And all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note or book debt, or for goods bought at vendue, are deſired to make immediate payment, to avoid further trouble. †

July 15, 1788, NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 25th of June laſt, two ſtray HORSES, one ſuppoſed to be about 17 years old, dark brown, about 13 hands high, with ſeveral white ſpots on his back; trots. The other ſuppoſed to be 8 years old, the ſame colour, about 14 and an half hands high, paces. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL JONES.

July 2, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on St. Martin's river, in Worceſter county, Maryland, on the night of the 12th day of May laſt, *Three indented Servants*, viz.

John Shae and *Elizabeth* his wife, both Iriſh born; they took with them a *Dutch Boy*. John Shae is aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a down look, fair complexion, near ſighted, fond of liquor, and in common diſcourſe ſpeaks very low: Had on and took with him when he went away, a pair of dark grey ſtockings, a good pair of ſhoes, oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of pluſh breeches, a large blue coat much worn, and a new felt hat; but as he took other cloaths, not here deſcribed, may probably change his dreſs. The woman is ſtout made, of a roſey complexion, and very talkative: Had on when ſhe went away, a calicoe gown and yellow petticoat, her other dreſs uncertain, aged about 26 years, and about 5 feet 4 inches high.

The Dutch boy is named *John Eaſerly* (but calls himſelf *Hance*) is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pock marked, has ſhort hair, is remarkable ſmall about the breech, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh, by trade a dyer; took with him when he went away, an oznabrig ſhirt, a pair of trowſers, an old ſnuff-coloured drab coat, a brown jacket with ſleeves, and another without, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in gaol, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the Dutch boy only, and all charges paid if ſent home to THOMAS SHAW, of St. Martin's, in Worceſter county, or to the ſubſcriber at Fell's-point, in Baltimore county. §

June 20. THOMAS JOHNSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them away.

RAN away on the 11th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named *James Broadley*, about 18 years of age, very fond of liquor, and when in it very quarrelſome; had on when he went away, a good houſe-linen ſhirt, ticklenburg jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers, good beaver hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with yellow buckles, and a large new black Barcelona handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have ONE SHILING reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT BRIDGES.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on the place of Hartman Haws, in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, on the fifth day of this inſtant, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, one white hind foot, no brand nor other mark diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL HAWS.

July 6, 1788. †

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the firſt quality,

ON the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3035.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1788.

Dr. *ANNUAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the* CORPORATION *of* CONTRIBUTORS *for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of* Philadelphia, *from the 12th* May, 1787, *to 10th* May, 1788. Cr.

To cash paid for provisions (some of long standing)	£3190	10	9¾
Ditto wood and hauling,	794	11	7
Ditto pensioners and removal non-residenters, &c.	1813	10	7
Ditto bedding, &c. of old standing,	325	13	5
Ditto repairs of the building,	133	13	5
Ditto raw materials for manufactory,	495	3	2
Ditto wheels, looms and implements,	40	12	2½
Ditto weavers and spinners wages,	117	8	2½
Ditto incidental disbursements,	146	6	1½
Ditto interest on money borrowed of Bank, and old overseers notes discounted,	77	19	3
Ditto Hospital on account of poor patients,	200	0	0
Ditto insurance on north-west moiety of the buildings,	23	0	0
Ditto furniture and utensils,	87	15	8
To balance remaining in the hands of John Cummings, £19 16 7 in paper,	19	16	7
	£7466	1	0¼

By cash, a balance in hands of the Treasurer, May 12, 1787,	£57	3	8¾
Ditto in the Steward's hands,	8	0	0
Ditto received of the Overseers of the poor, viz.			
For City, £5703 15 5½			
Northern Liberties, 648 9 7½			
Southwark, 489 3 7½			
Moyamensing, 218 17 2			
	7060	5	10½
Ditto for rent of Old Alms House lots,	24	0	0
Ditto fines recovered by W. Adcock, Esq;	0	15	0
Ditto pay patients,	120	17	5
Ditto Manufactories,	157	9	10½
Ditto State Money exchanged that was in the Treasury,	31	16	9
Ditto of Gunning Bedford, additional subscription omitted some time past,	5	0	●
By a balance of 12s. 4½, advanced by and now due the Treasurer,	0	12	4½
	£7466	1	0¼

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

ISAAC SNOWDEN,
GEORGE EMLEN,
JOHN WOOD.

Philadelphia, House of Employment, May 10, 1788.

AGREEABLE to appointment your committee have proceeded on the examination of the accounts of CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, jun. Treasurer of this corporation for the year past, which, after strictly comparing with his several charges and respective vouchers, we find full, clear and just, and that there is 12s4½ now due to him, he being that sum in advance for and on account of this institution.

We have also proceeded attentively to the examination of the Steward's accounts of monies received and expended by him, for and on account of the House of Employment for the year past, and having duly compared his several entries and vouchers, we find them fully satisfactoty and just, and there now remains a balance of £19 16 7 paper money, due from him thereon, as appears by the foregoing general state of the accounts for the year past.

By the several orders, books, reports and minutes we find, that in the course of the year 229 men, 233 women, and 72 children, in all 534, have been admitted as paupers, and 34 children born.---49 men, 46 women, and 32 children, died in the House of Employment this year; and from an exact average there were 117 men, 172 women, and 47 children, making 336 helpless indigents, maintained in the house the whole year, though all through the most burthensome and expensive part of it (the late severe winter) there were mostly upwards of 400, and by the middle of March they had arisen to 460, and they being generally sent in distress, particularly very destitute of cloathing, so that from continual rotation of such great numbers of necessitous objects, needing still fresh supplies of cloaths and other necessaries, the support of their average number must certainly be much more expensive and burthensome (and particularly so in cloathing, &c.) than for an equal number of a regular standing, or permanent family.

As to the employment of the people, or the productive part thereof, we find strict attention hath been paid to the manufactory all the year, and that most of the latter part of the winter there were from 60 to 70 spinners duly kept going, though many of them, from age, infirmity or other disability, did but little; yet of their work 6350 yards of different kinds of linen, and 540 ditto of linsey, have been woven here, and 278 pair men and womens, and some childrens yarn hose knit, which goods being generally of the coarse kind, have mostly been applied for cloathing and bedding for the poor. Although some was sold and accounted for, there is now some good brown sheeting and other linen, and a considerable quantity of flaxen and some woolen yarn on hand in the house of employment, and five looms there in use, which with several tons of oakum (presume to the value of about £360.) But as most of the healthy people capable of spinning or other useful purposes, have been lately discharged, the looms will probably not all be employed, unless the out doors spinners are or become more productive. Some old men, smiths, carpenters, turners, taylors, &c. have been very usefully employed in their respective occupations, and others promiscuously kept at picking oakum, to the amount of about six tons, making spun-yarn, points, gaskets, &c. labouring in the garden, sawing wood and other necessary domestic employments, as were many of the women at nursing, and attending the sick and helpless, the lying-in women and young children, while others were as necessarily engaged in making up, mending and washing clothes, and keeping the several wards and respective apartments clean and in good order; which services, though not apparently productive, are certainly indispensably necessary and very useful: And as we have no persons employed or on hire for those duties, the most suitable and capable persons who cannot spin, knit or perform any useful services in the manufacturing way, are from time to time selected by the Steward for those domestic purposes.---We observe, that the assistance afforded to the out pensioners for several years past has been attended with great expence, so much more since the revolution than formerly, as nearly to equal if not exceed the debts of the institution; but as they were introduced to the notice and care of the managers by the recommendations of the overseers of the poor to the magistrates, and their express orders to the managers, who were obliged to afford them weekly relief as long as the funds of the institution would admit. But in February last, finding their numbers increasing, and the funds so low and little money coming into the treasury, it would be impossible to support the poor in the Alms House if they were continued, therefore it was concluded, that all the pensioners should be discharged in March, observing that some few ancient persons, under particular circumstances, should, as soon as convenient, be again assisted; which step, though painful, seemed at that time absolutely necessary, as it appeared by the treasurer's reports that the number of pensioners admitted this year were 455, of which in February there were 381 single numbers or heads of families. By the general account now presented we would remark, that the debts are not all for what were contracted within this year, but £1410 included therein was due previous thereto; the same in regard to the credits, not for the taxes of the present year, but some for considerable time before; so that in an institution of this nature it is difficult to ascertain the exact expence of the year, as the accounts are not all brought in the day of forming the annual accounts. But great losses have accrued to this institution from the taxes not being paid into our Treasury in proper time, more particularly from the districts, previous to the latter taxes, which had they been punctually paid in, and cash on hand, many advantageous purchases might have been made; but when articles were procured on credit, besides the depreciation on paper money, there were sometimes advances on the charges, as not knowing when the creditors would receive the paper, and what its value might be when paid; however it appears that there has been paid into our Treasury from May 12th to September 1st, £1311 2 8½, from September 1st, to this day, May 10th, £5749 3 2, which being in paper money, and principal part of this last sum the time of its greatest depreciation, we cannot but think, that after deducting the amount of what was paid, due before this year, the extraordinary charge of pensioners and the stock of raw materials and manufactured goods on hand, and adding about £1000 that may be due, contracted this year, but that such a large number in the Alms House before mentioned, have been supported, and relieved, with food and raimnent, in as comfortable manner, at as small expence as possibly could be expected; and it may be proper to remark, for the information or satisfaction of our fellow-citizens, that seldom above two thirds or three fourths of the taxes levied are brought into our Treasury, so that the expence of supporting those who are actually in the Alms House is much less than most persons imagine; the remainder of the tax being accounted for to the justices by the overseers of the poor, for their expenditures to such poor persons they meet with, who are in immediate want or distress; also for commissions and many allowances to such who are not able to pay taxes, and others not to be found. The managers observing, that taxes being delayed levying late in the season as sometimes they have been attended with great disadvantage and loss to the institution, induced them in April to apply to the justices, and request they would direct a sum at least equal to the last might be levied and collected as soon as possible, which they accordingly approved of, and agreed on £8600, which although it is to be collected *in paper money*, yet with arrearages of last and other taxes, expected would enable them to support and relieve the poor, as well as discharge some late contracted debts, for provisions, grocery, flax, &c. until they could adopt some sufficient fund or method of satisfying the creditors of longer standing. It is therefore hoped endeavours will be used to collect the tax as soon as possible, and pay into the Treasury, in order that wood and many other necessaries may be procured in proper time on most advantageous terms, and such sums as can be spared appropriated for the payment of debts.

As the state of the manufactures and funds of this institution, with such general remarks as were thought necessary, have lately been published, the last of which was the 5th instant, we hope they will convince our fellow-citizens, that our endeavours have not been deficient, but fully exerted to answer the end of our appointment, which was to relieve and support the poor, which we have done as far as the dictates of humanity directed us, and the funds of the corporation would admit of.

ISAAC SNOWDEN,
GEORGE EMLEN,
JOHN WOOD.

Philadelphia, May 10th, 1788.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the present year on the lands of non-residents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now published in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All persons indebted are required to pay at the State Treasury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of August next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treasury-Office, June 18, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

To the PUBLIC.

THE liberty of every man is not only dear to *himself* but dear *to his fellow-citizens*. Subject to the same constitution, laws and privileges, the situation of freemen, and *American* freemen, admit of no discrimination. Oppressions and injuries to *one* individual in the great line of equal and fundamental privileges, are affecting to *the whole* community; and, at first glance, should command the most ardent attention of all patriots who have a sincere and inflexible regard for the interests and salvation of their country.

Hence the friends to mankind have always displayed proper *vigilance* and *care* in preserving their birthrights; nor have they yet failed to unite as "*a band of brothers*" in opposing *tyranny* and *misrule*, when they have taken their abominable strides to disturb the sacred temple of FREEDOM. Heaven has smiled on their virtuous struggle, and even crowned these *heroes* in *patriotism* with laurels pluckt from the heads of cringing *sycophants* themselves to raise the false and devious splendor of their overbearing *task-masters!*

Affluence and property are not the natural expectant inheritance of our children and descendants, unless it is our own pleasure. But we are bound in honor, justice, and humanity, by ties far superior to any human policy can contrive, to put them in *full possession* of those *immunities* and *liberties* which *we enjoy* ourselves, under good laws and a generous constitution, and to take care, at least in our day, that they shall never be violated without notice to the public, and never violated with impunity.

For these purposes every freeman, finding himself aggrieved, should lay a particular statement of his sufferings before the world for their information, that they may have an opportunity of resisting any species of tyranny calculated to destroy the common liberties of the people. These have been the sentiments of the best patriots that ever adorned the *British* land, and in periods too when the name of Britain had reached its highest glory: And these are my sentiments, which I am resolved to retain at every hazard, in spite of any terrors the Court may arbitrarily exercise, or punishment which they may dare to inflict.---In the prosecution of my feelings on this subject since my residence in this state, I have frequently alarmed my fellow-citizens when any undue and wanton attempts were made upon me, in times past, in order to cancel the celebrated TRIAL BY JURY, and explode the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, by introducing those creatures of *Star-chamber* despotism, and persecution, to wit, *libels* and *informations*; --I sought the public countenance, and not in vain---I was heard with patience, and the public decided in my favor with firmness and candour. More I covet not on the present occasion when I am about to solicit the public attention upon as interesting and important an occurence, in regard to myself, as has hitherto engaged the contemplation of *Pennsylvanians*, respecting their rights and liberties.

Never, since the formation of government and the administration of justice in this place, has an instance occurred in the memory of the oldest citizen among us, of such bare-faced *oppression* and *persecution* as I am now languishing under by order of the *Supreme* Court; nor will I be contradicted in asserting that the measures taken with me are NOVEL and SINGULAR, UNPRECEDENTED and UNEXAMPLED, ILLEGAL and UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and WICKED and ARBITRARY in themselves to an extreme, and tending to pull down the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, to abolish the immortal TRIAL BY JURY, and to banish those principles of SELF-PRESERVATION, *law* and *religion*, which forbid any man in his sober senses to *accuse* or *criminate himself* before a Court of Justice.

Till now *Printers* were not held guilty of *implied* contempts for publishing pieces in their papers, nor subject to the power of the Court to answer such questions as they shall propound to the printer on oath respecting such publications, under pain of instantaneous commitment. Feeling myself most grosly abused in this respect, by being severed from my family and business, deprived of my freedom without law or precedent, and configned in this hot season to the loathsome walls of a prison for publishing *an Address to the Public*;

I shall now beg leave to present my fellow citizens with a concise and satisfactory account of my case, that they may determine if the declarations I have made are not well founded, and if the attack now made upon me is not pointed at the *common liberties*, by laying a *precedent* for the exercise of lawless and despotic power in a free country!

Some publications in my paper, of December 1786, and since, having displeased a certain *Andrew Brown*, he applies to Mr. *Lewis* last April to sue me, unless the author or authors were given up. A correspondence ensued between Lewis and myself on the occasion, and he determined to bring his action directly. No process was however served upon me till the *ninth* state ratified the new constitution, and then the enormous sum of £1000 bail was required for my appearance at the last Supreme Court, the second instant.

I cited him to appear before Judge *Bryan*, to shew cause why I should be held to bail----He appeared with his attornies, *Lewis* and *Heatly*. Mr. *Serjeant* attended in my behalf---and after a full and freee discussion, my bail was dismissed. But before the return day of the process, and before the court was in formal possession of the cause, because they had not met, nor was a return made of the service of the process on me, I stated, in an Address to the Public, my conjectures respecting Brown's supposed motives and views in commencing the action; and I also published the letters that passed between Lewis and myself *previous* to the issuing of the writ against me.

This address, I believe, has been generally perused, and far from reflecting any contempt upon the bench, contains nothing more than the language of truth and decency. It speaks for itself---and now rests on its own merits. Let honest impartiality take the publication altogether, and say whether it carries along with it any marks or features of that great offence called a *contempt*. There were no undue endeavors in it to prepossess the people in my favor, nor was it calculated to influence a jury, as the cause was not coming on the first term to trial, nor was Brown or the court obstructed or interrupted in conducting and bringing forward the action in its first stages: Yet this publication was viewed as a contempt notwithstanding these circumstances, "because a suit was depending in court." But with what propriety of terms, or *legal notions*, an action could be said to be depending before the court when this address took place, I cannot comprehend.* It could only be in idea, by implication or forced *construction* of law. Besides, if it be a contempt to write or publish

* *The address was published the 1st of July, and the writ was returnable on the 2d day of July, which was the first day of the court.*

any thing while an action is in court, it is equally a contempt to open your mouth or speak on the occasion; for I apprehend a contempt may be committed by words as well as publications. How is a person to act? Is it not natural for the injured and oppressed to complain of their sufferings? Must he tie his hands and seal his lips altogether? How can he defend himself in times of enormous party and faction from the traps of enmity to devour him? But these are the only *courtly* times to snatch oppressive jurisdictions over the persons and liberties of honest, unsuspecting freemen: It is the policy of *tyrants* and their *temporising drudges*, as it is their interest, to demolish the freedom of speech, and to keek the PRESS under restraints and in chains and fetters.

I will now proceed to the business in hand.

Mr. Lewis, on the 12th of July, moves the court, in my absence, for a rule to shew cause why an *attachment* should not issue against me, upon the affidavit of Brown, for a contempt to the court in publishing the address to which I have alluded. The rule was readily granted; the following is a copy:---

Respublica
vs.
Eleazer Oswald, } In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

AT a Supreme Court held at Philadelphia, for the state of Pennsylvania, the 12th day of July, Anno Domini 1788, Mr. Lewis produced an affidavit of Andrew Brown (plaintiff) in a certain cause depending in this court, wherein the said Eleazer Oswald is defendant, stating divers papers and facts, which papers were produced and read, and thereupon and upon James Martin and Thomas Procter, Esquire, being sworn and examined, he moves that a rule be granted that the said Eleazer Oswald shew cause why an attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of this court, as stated in the said affidavit.

Thereupon rule to shew cause on Monday the 14th day of July instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

From the Records,
EDW. BURD, Prot. Sup. Ct.

The above is a true copy
from the original by
Joseph Kimble, Assist. Sbff.

The copy of the rule was left at my house in the afternoon of Saturday, and, as I happened to be out of town, I did not see it till ten o'clock at night. I attended the court personally on Monday morning at the time specified in the rule. It was mentioned by my counsel, Mr. Serjeant, that Sunday intervening he had no access to the office for a sight of Brown's affidavit, or the papers, and as he had no time to consider a question of such magnitude to the public as well as to me, he requested to be indulged with time to prepare for our defence and justification, and offered good bail for my appearance. The court ordered on the argument immediately. In vain did we plead the constitution and produce authorities in point. Such was the manifest partiality of the bench, that my counsel might as well have produced the *horn-book* or *Noah Webster's* Grammatical Institute, as the best authorities in the world. A *squad* of counsellors, *drilled* for the purpose, was arranged in the opposition, though none but Heatly and Lewis spoke on the occasion. The court determined that I should acquit myself of the supposed contempt by answering on oath such interrogatories as they should think proper to put to me, and by entering immediately into recognizance, with security to appear and answer such interrogatories, or the attachment should issue. I refused to give bail to answer, but again offered to give bail for my appearance, which at first was refused, and the recognizance to answer was insisted upon. Thus was a *summary* proceeding against personal liberty, summarily introduced, and my counsel hurried at once into the field of controversy in a matter of such vast importance, when the measures on the other side were considered with every kind of preconcerted deliberation. I refused to answer any interrogatories, because it pinned me down to the power of the court entirely, and divested me of a *trial by jury*, which I was always taught to revere, because the constitution, in express terms, forbids any man to *accuse or condemn himself*; and because it expressly secures the *freedom of the press* in this state, independent of the laws of England.

The Chief Justice, however, took occasion to mention *Bingley's* case, and in his usual *style of politeness* and elegance of expression, which designate the *scholar* and the *gentleman*, said that "*I should be imprisoned till my stomach was brought too. He would see whether I should bend to the law, or the law to me.*" It was, however, recommended to me by the court to consider of it, and my counsel embraced that opportunity of praying that I might be indulged with time to consider of it, offering again to give security for my appearance. His Honor the Chief Justice allowed me, out of his *exceeding goodness*, till the next morning to consider of the matter upon my giving bail for my appearance myself in £ 200---and Mr. Blair M'Clenachan in another sum of £ 200.

I returned to Court in the morning, and my counsel Mr. Bankson, (Mr. Serjeant not being able to attend, owing to the death of an aged parent) requested of the Court, that if I must answer interrogatories, they should be committed to writing, as, agreeable to the 9th section of the constitution, no person was bound to accuse himself, and that I wished to have the advice of my attornies, what question or answer might have such operation. The Chief Justice asked Mr. Bankson, if he had advised me to that measure, who replied 'it was the request of my client'---He again said to my counsel, "I *demand* of you sir, Did you advise him to this measure?" My counsel replied as before, it is the request of my client. Then said the Chief Justice, "the Court will indulge neither you nor your client," I then repeated my determination as before, that I would answer no interrogataries, as I conceive I have the most unqestionable right not to answer questions that would involve me. The *great politeness* which the Chief Justice also observed towards my counsel was striking and conspicuous, and cannot fail to leave the most lasting impression on the minds of the auditory.

The ground, however, seemed to have been changed from that which had been taken the day before. Interrogatories were now declared to be unnecessary, unless I chose to answer them for my own exculpation---That the proposing interrogatories the preceding day, was only meant as a favor to me; that they were proposed merely that I might have an opportunity of *purging* (or rather *perjuring*) myself upon oath, if I thought proper---that I might do as I pleased: But as I persisted in refusing to answer interrogatories, his honor proceeded to pass sentence against me, in consequence, I presume, of *Brown's* affidavit, and the testimony of Mr. Martin and Colonel Procter, who are mentioned in the rule to shew cause, and who were heard by the Court in my absence the Saturday preceding. His honor observed, "*that as your conduct has been mean and pitiful, and we have enquired and find your circumstances very small, though your crimes be very great; and therefore, in consideration of your very small circumstances, though your offence is of a very heinous nature, the Court sentences you to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten pounds, with costs, and stand committed until the fine is paid.*"

I am now suffering under the pressure of this arbitrary mandate; but I feel unspeakable satisfaction from a consciousness that I am suffering in one of the best and noblest causes, LIBERTY. Many have been the victims to *tyranny* in the old world, who have been *gaoled, fined, pilloried*, and exposed under these *star-chamber* manœuvres. But so far from such cruel sentences operating as punishments, that they have redounded at length to the deathless and immortal honor of the sufferers.

The constitution of this state has left a mode for my redress, which I shall most certainly adopt. I will call upon the fathers and protectors of the people to discountenance and punish the audacious and tyrannical invasions of our constitution in my case; and convince even Mr. M'*Kean* himself, that if he possesses a *supreme* jurisdiction, we have a national court called the Assembly, to whom he is answerable for misbehaviour, and in whose power it is to make the bench tremble for their outrages.

ELEAZER OSWALD.

P. S. It may perhaps be necessary to add, that my counsel on Monday, and myself on Tuesday, repeatedly declared to the Court, that I meant to offer no insult or reflect any contempt on the Court in my publication which appeared on the 1st of July.

Gaol of the City and County of
Philadelphia, July 23, 1788.

To NUMA *and* POMPILIUS.

THE plan you propose for electing the eight Fœderal Representatives for Pennsylvania has some good qualities, but has others which I do not approve, and which cannot be executed without real injury to the public interests.

The new constitution allots to Pennsylvania eight representatives, to take care of her interests and those of *the whole body of her people* in the fœderal house. Your plan would narrow them down from representatives of Pennsylvania to representatives of districts, and would reduce me from an elector for a confederated state, to an elector for a part of a state. I think this is contrary to the spirit of the new confederation, and to the true nature of confederacies in general. The new constitution gives me a right to chuse as a Pennsylvanian, and to elect any Pennsylvanian, and I am certain our legislature will not lessen my rights and privileges. Besides, if we adopt your plan, I think, though you may not have adverted to it, that it will tend *to destroy and undermine the state governments*. It is theirs to have elections in and for *parts* of states. We have no right to encroach upon them, by dangerous arrangements of any of the fœderal elections. I therefore freely profess, that I think every Pennsylvanian should be permitted to repair to *his proper election district*, as by the *state election laws they are laid out*, and *there* to give his vote for such eight men (being Pennsylvanians) as he thinks best qualified to perform the trusts and duties of a fœderal representative.

And now, as I have taken notice of this matter, I beg leave to add a thought concerning the execution of the mode herein proposed. It is clear to every man, that the farming or landed interest in Pennsylvania is *the most numerous* and *the most important*. It appears absolutely necessary to our safety therefore, that we should have it in our power to prevent any vote of our eight members that would injure the farming interest or body of citizens. We must therefore have *at least four* out of the eight of that body sincerely attached to them, so we can prevent any vote that will hurt them, and have a complete check on the vote of Pennsylvania on every occasion. We shall also find it proper, perhaps, to have *two* men who understand foreign and domestic trade, which is necessary to the well being of the landed interest, and of the state in general. A considerable share of mercantile knowlege and abilities will be particularly necessary in the first fœderal Legislature or new Congress, because that subject is to be taken up for the first time upon general national principles, and it will require more knowlege of trade, and more certainty, than we can safely trust to or expect from *any one man*. Some of the states do not carry on any trade, and have no manufactures, so that it will be incumbent *on us* to do our best to have the commercial interest well represented.

The great importance of taking up the execution of the government in due form, will render some law knowledge very useful, and as the fœderal judiciary is to be constructed from the foundation, *two* learned and judicious law characters appear to be absolutely necessary, and may be chosen from the country as well as from the city, as there are men of excellent character, extensive knowledge and sound judgment in that profession, in several parts of the state.

A Friend to Agriculture, Trade and good Laws.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

On the mischievous Effects of MILITIA LAWS.

1. THEY draw off our citizens from agriculture and manufactures, and thereby tend to impoverish our country. It is computed that the state of Pennsylvania lost, by her late militia law, £ 300,000 a year, by the *time* employed by her citizens in militia exercises.

2. They subject our citizens to a heavy expence in uniforms—side arms—and in some cases—parade horses.

3. They lead our young men into company, where they lose their innocence, and carry home in exchange for it, the vices of swearing and drinking.

4. They beget idleness in women and children, who generally croud to see militia shows.

5. They produce a system of oppression to persons of tender consciences, and open a door to fraud and peculation, where they are enforced by fines and forfeitures.

6. They cherish the *spirit* of war, which is always unfriendly to the *arts* of peace.

I know it will be said, that the only way to *prevent* war, is to be always *prepared* for it. But do militia exercises answer this purpose? Is not the military knowledge, acquired in this way, too much diffused to do any good? Do not these exercises exhibit the *form* only, without any of the power of war? "The late American revolution (says a celebrated French officer) shews the folly of all military establishments in the time of peace—for in a few weeks, a nation of mechanics and farmers become generals, officers and soldiers, and finally vanquished one of the oldest military nations in Europe."

Our distance from Europe will always give us notice enough of the approach of war to prepare for it. While a single copy of the history of the misfortunes and defeats of the armies of Great-Britain in America exists in the world, its is highly probable no nation in Europe will ever think of transporting soldiers across the Atlantic ocean, for the purpose of making war upon the United States.—The ocean is the only place on which America will be compelled to defend her independence, should a rage for conquest lead any of the nations of Europe to disturb her.

It is the error of our politicians to apply European maxims in war and government to the United States. We are a new nation. Our origin—local circumstances—principles and manners have no parallel in the history of mankind. Let us first discover *who*—and *what*—and *where* we are, and we shall soon be able to discover how to govern ourselves.

There is no danger of our citizens forgetting the use of arms, while we are strangers to *game-laws*. A youth of 16 years of age, who has been trained by necessity or choice to the amusement of hunting in our American woods, has a better foundation for his becoming an effective soldier, than a whole nation of farmers who have been educated (from the operation of game laws) in an ignorance of fire arms.

POMPILIUS.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

KUCHER,

And the Executor of DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar House*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muscovado ditto,
Sugar-house Melasses.

N. B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-street, near Christ-church.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for house or farmers work; he is a good lad, and sold for no fault, but his master has no employ for him at present. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on or about the 24th April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 25, 1788. † WILLIAM THOMAS.

Philadelphia and Baltimore

Regular LAND STAGES.

THE Proprietors having supplied the line with good and comfortable carriages and able horses, respectfully inform the public, that their Stage-Coaches will start from the Stage-Office, near Mr. James Thompson's, the sign of the old Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and the Stage-Office at Captain Phillips's, in Baltimore town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, and will proceed with such expedition as to arrive in Philadelphia and Baltimore the ensuing days, either to breakfast or dine. A Chester-town, or Eastern-shore Stage, will also start from the above Stage-office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at six o'clock, will proceed to Warwick that night, and breakfast next day at Chester-town, if the passengers choose---The Stage will leave Mr. Williams's, in Chester-town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at six o'clock, will lodge at Wilmington, and early next morning proceed to Philadelphia. The price for a passenger

From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	£ 0	17	6
From ditto to Chester, -	0	4	2
From ditto to Wilmington, -	0	6	8
From ditto to the Head of Elk,	0	10	0
From ditto to Chester-town, -	1	2	6

The same for 150lb. of baggage, &c. Each passenger allowed 14lb. of baggage free. The two different Stages starting from Philadelphia at different hours, will make it convenient for way passengers, who may have their choice of the early or late Stage, and in case of missing the first Stage they can have a seat in the second. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their present system of running, and the very moderate price, will give this line of Stages a particular claim to the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
GABRIEL P. VAN HORN,
July 26, 1788. MATHIAS KERLIN, jun.
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
ROBERT HODGSON,

The Philadelphia, Charlestown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Chestertown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage-coach will set off from the New-York Stage-house, at Michael Dennison's, the sign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at three o'clock. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is Two Dollars, and 150lbs. baggage the same price.

The Mail-coach will set off from the above said New-York Stage-house in Philadelphia, and from Chestertown, on the same days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and will lodge at Christeen Bridge, and return directly to Philadelphia and Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about the middle of said days. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Chestertown, is Three Dollars; from Philadelphia to Wilmington, One French Crown; from Philadelphia to Chester, Two Thirds of a Dollar, and the same price for 150lbs. baggage.

The printers in Philadelphia are requested, by the subscribers, to send all news-papers, which are directed for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the aboveſaid Michael Dennison's Stage-house, and they shall be safely conveyed between Philadelphia and Chestertown, and left at the different post-offices on the Eastern Shore road, free from any charge to the inhabitants of the said Eastern Shore, after the 21st of this instant July, 1788, during the present contract for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
MICHAEL DENNISON.

N. B. It is recommended to each printer to direct and send a paper to each post-master, in order to encourage them to take the necessary care of said papers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

ELEVENTH PILLAR.

From the Supplement Extraordinary to the Independent Journal, *publiſhed at New-York July 28.*

ON Saturday evening about nine o'clock, arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the New Conſtitution, at Poughkeepſie, on Friday, July 25, Yeas 30, Nays 25, Majority 5.---The bells in the City were immediately ſet a ringing, and from the Fort and the Fœderal Ship Hamilton, were fired ſeveral Salutes. The Merchants at the Coffee-Houſe teſtified their Joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of Citizens, headed by a number of the firſt characters, went to the houſes of the Members of the Convention, and gave three Cheers, as a teſtimony of their approbation of the glorious EVENT brought about by their united, unremited and toilſome Exertions.---In ſhort, a general joy ran thro' the whole City, and ſeveral of thoſe who were of different Sentiments drank freely of the *Fœderal Bowl*, and declared that they were now perfectly reconciled to the New Conſtitution.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Convention at Poughkeepſie, to his correſpondent in Staten Iſland, dated half paſt three o'clock Friday afternoon.

"The convention has this minute adjourned to meet again at 5 o' clock, and in the intermediate ſpace have but juſt time to communicate to you our ſucceſs. The conſtitution has, comparatively ſpeaking, undergone an ordeal torture, and been preſerved, as by fire---We have this day compleated an unconditional adoption of it; Yeas 30. Nays 25.

"Let all around you, and particularly Mr. B. partake of the general joy which muſt animate every lover of his country and friend to union, on the tidings of ſo auſpicious an event. We are in hopes to be with you by Tueſday next. We will ſay no more until we meet. May the God of Heaven protect and preſerve you all: this is our wiſh, flowing from the pureſt affection."

It has often been ſaid exultingly in Great-Britain, ſays a correſpondent, that the Britiſh nation ſuſtained no loſs by the INDEPENDENCE of the United States, and no wonder, for by the plentiful emiſſions of paper money, and the want of a general power to encourage American manufactures, and to reſtrain the importation of Britiſh luxuries, more goods were bought of Great-Britain than before the war---But let her beware of the effects of our NEW GOVERNMENT.---This will ſoon teach her the folly of ſhedding innocent blood, and the injuries ſhe has ſuſtained by diſmembering the empire. In the article of iron, cotton, paper, and malt liquors alone, ſhe will loſe, in the courſe of the preſent year, not leſs than half a million ſterling, and in the courſe of three years, we hope, *four* times that ſum.

The enemies of the fœderal Conſtitution, ſays another correſpondent, in ſeveral of the ſtate conventions, have choſen the word *amendments*, in ſpeaking of the conſtitution.------Would it not be more modeſt for them to uſe the word *alterations?* For by none of the additions, or alterations, which they have propoſed, would the conſtitution be *amended*. Not one of them has any more reaſon for its foundation, than the articles publiſhed in one of our newspapers, which propoſes that the Preſident of the United States ſhould always be of the *maſculine gender* and a *white* man, and that a man ſhould have the liberty of eating ham and chickens, or pork and melaſſes, as often as he pleaſes. The laſt of theſe articles is as important and neceſſary, as any of the propoſed articles of a *Bill of Rights*.

The adoption of THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION by the convention of NEW-YORK, being the eleventh ſtate, is a matter of the moſt tranſcendent joy, and honorable in the higheſt degree to *the Majority* of that houſe. Part of that majority muſt have the greateſt abilities to convince objectors ſo ſtrenuous, and part of them muſt poſſeſs the moſt uncommon ſhare of candor and patriotiſm, to liſten with ſo much moderation to the arguments of federaliſm and their country.

We learn that a very capital manufacturer, *country born and bred*, who has for ſome time been extending the iron branch by manual labor, has poſſeſſed himſelf, by *native genius*, of a plan for carrying it to a very great length by *Water Machines*. The articles he makes are augers, chiſſels, ſpades, ſhovels, hoes, &c. which, at a duty of 5 per cent. cannot be imported from Europe without an advance of above 25 per cent. Iron being *cheaper*, labor by machines *as low*, and there being a premium (in charges) of 25 *per cent.* this worthy iron manufacturer and his brethren *muſt* enrich *their country* and *themſelves*.

On the joyous news of the adoption of the new Conſtitution by the convention of our neighbour and ſiſter NEW-YORK, the merits of the friends to the government in that honorable body, and the virtue of thoſe from the oppoſition who helped them to execute the good work of ratification, were complimented with *a glorious peal* from Chriſt Church bells.

The Chatelet, a court of juſtice of Paris, after ſitting almoſt thirty-ſix hours, have unanimouſly agreed to the following arret:

May 16, 1788.

THIS court, deeply affected on ſeeing repeated acts of authority againſt the different ſeats of Magiſtracy of this kingdom, the ſeat of juſtice inveſted by armed troops, the liberty of ſuffrages wantonly violated by arreſting and committing Magiſtrates, who could not be perſonally reſponſible for deliberations, eſſentially diſtinct in themſelves. Magiſtracy itſelf debaſed, and all order overthrown, under a Monarch who has declared, that he never would reign but according to the tenor of the law, and whoſe beneficent intentions are the ſure pledge of the happineſs of his ſubjects, conſidering that the edicts and declarations, reported by his Majeſty's Attorney, have not been deliberated upon by parliament, who have a certain undiſputed right, acknowledged by the Monarch himſelf, to addreſs their remonſtrances to him (a right they cannot poſſibly make uſe of at preſent, on account of the forced ſuſpenſion of their functions;) the court declare unanimouſly, that they cannot, and ought not to proceed to the reading, publiſhing and regiſtering the ſaid edicts, declarations and orders.-----They allude to the arret in the late Bed of Juſtice.

The King's Officers of Juſtice, after having peruſed the above arret, have adhered to the contents of it.

Some deputies were ſent to Verſailles from the Parliament of Britany, with remonſtrances, &c. and they received the following anſwer from his Majeſty:

I WILL not withdraw my edicts, the law being general for the kingdom. If ſome objects ſhould be found contrary to the rights, franchiſes and liberties of the provinces, I will receive the repreſentations of the ſtates of Britany, and pay proper regard to thoſe that ſhall appear well founded to me. If the number of forty-eight Judges is not ſufficient, it may be encreaſed. All new impoſts that ſhall be regiſtered by my Plenary court, ſhall not be levied in Britany, without the previous aſſent of the States, and the lawful regiſtering of the Parliament. All laws regarding particularly the province of Britany ſhall be regiſtered by its own parliament, as heretofore.

Authentic advices from France ſtate, that the oppoſition to the King's orders advances ſo rapidly, and has already aſſumed ſo formidable a ſhape, as not to give the moſt rational hope of his being able to reſcue the country from the doom with which it was menaced.

At Bourdeaux the orders were oppoſed without any public clamour. The proteſt was entered with great firmneſs; and the Aſſembly are ſo unanimouſly fixed in their oppoſition, as to give confidence to the province that they will act as they ought.

In Brentagne a meaſure of exemplary ſpirit has been almoſt unanimouſly taken. The Nobleſſe have made a ſolemn reſolution, that any perſon of that province who ſhall accept of any office in the Cour Plemers, as deviſed by the King, ſhall be for ever infamous, and incapable of holding any office, or enjoying any privilege of rank to which he might otherwiſe be entitled in that great province.

At Beſancon an incident happened, which touched the ſenſibility of the citizens, and confirmed the reſolution more than the moſt tumultuous uproar could have done. M. Le Comte de St. Vaux, the Commandant, went to the Aſſembly, who were met to oppoſe the Regiſtry of the Edict, while the houſe was ſurrounded by an indignant people. He went in this ſcene without guards, without aſſiſtance of any kind, and having ordered the King's arret to be read, he burſt into tears, and left the Aſſembly.

Every province of France, and every court, concurs in the oppoſition. Even the Chatelet proteſted againſt the orders, and the Edict was regiſtered by force.

The conſequence of this begins to manifeſt itſelf. We have good authority for ſaying, that a negociation is actually begun between the court and the leaders of the oppoſition, to give to France what it always claimed, but never truly enjoyed, an Independent Repreſentation in the Cour Plemers. The outline of the plan has tranſpired, and its aſpect is good, though undoubtedly, like all other compacts, where the ſtrength of the parties is not equal, it is defective in reciprocity. According to this ſcheme, the Houſe of Repreſentatives would conſiſt of about 200, and it would be compoſed of the following bodies:---

The Princes of the Blood Royal, } Of eight.
The Dukes and Peers, }
Le Miniſter Principal, in virtue of office.
---------- des affairs etrangers, ditto.
---------- de la maiſon du Roi, ditto.
---------- de la guerre, ditto.
---------- de la marine, ditto.
Comptroller-General, ditto.
Garde des Sceaux, ditto.
Grand Chamberlain, ditto.
------- Ecuyer, ditto.
------- Maitre de la Maiſon du Roi, ditto.
The 18 Archbiſhops to chuſe four of the body to repreſent them.
The 118 Biſhops to chuſe ten.
The Marechals to chuſe four.
The Knights de St. Eſprit to chuſe eight.
The Provincial Aſſemblies, each two members.
---------- Parliament, each two.
The Conſeilliers d'Etate d'Epre in all two.
---------- de Rope, two.
Maitres des Requetes, four.

The Pariſian Ordonance, on the adminiſtration of public juſtice, pronounced by M. le Gardes des Sceaux, conſiſted of 61 articles.

At Dijon a proteſt has beem entered againſt all the late proceedings of the French King.

On the 9th of May laſt, for the firſt time, the Court Pleniere was held by his Majeſty at Paris.

The Parliament that were baniſhed to Liburne have proteſted very vehemently againſt the French King's proceedings.

The letters addreſſed to the French King by the different peers of France, mention his late proceedings "as a total ſubverſion of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution!"

A letter from Rouen, in France ſays, that the members of Parliament are made priſoners in their own houſes, centinels being placed at each of their doors. No perſon is allowed to go in without being firſt examined, and ſuſpicious perſons are ſearched.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated May 21.

"When the meſſenger arrived at Bourdeaux with the edict from the French King, announcing his will reſpecting the parliament, the citizens, who were appriſed of his errand, threw him over the walls of the town, and, in the vehemence of their patriotic rage, were proceeding to ſtone him to death. The military were afterwards ordered to interpoſe, but they remained entirely neutral, and it was only through the influence of returning pity that the man was permitted to eſcape to recount the unfavorable reception that attended him.

"The French King has diſmiſſed all his miniſters. He ſays they have miſled him. Who are appointed is not yet known.

"It was the intelligence from Thouloufe, which influenced the king to turn out his miniſters. That intelligence is ſaid to have contained a very alarming account of the diſaffection of the troops ſent to that place; in particular, the troops had peremptorily refuſed to obey ſome orders of the Governor. The inhabitants had ſhut the gates of the city and had taken up the pavement, expecting that other troops would be ſent, and that a bombardment would be the conſequence."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 1.

"The campaign has at length ſeriouſly commenced. A vigorous and bloody ſortie has been made by the garriſon of Belgrade.

"Yeſterday we received particular letters from Semlin, which contain very alarming accounts, that the Turks had made an attack on that place, had broke up the ditch that ſurrounds it, deſtroyed the batteries, and carried off the cannon of the out works. In order to calm the ſpirits of the people here, the court thought proper to publiſh directly an account of the taking of Schabatz, although it was not the regular Gazette day, and never was known to be done before. However, another enterprize has taken place in our favor, which is, that a body of 800 Auſtrians have ſurpriſed and brought off Prince Ypſianty, of Moldavia, whom they took in the midſt of his capital; and what ſurpriſes, is, that in effecting this coup de main they did not ſet fire to Jaſſy. We expect every moment news of Belgrade being formally inveſted."

By a gentleman from Kentucky, we learn, that a party of the Wabaſh Indians have lately attacked the continental troops ſtationed at Poſt St. Vincents, on the north ſide of the Ohio---and after a ſevere conflict, in which a number of the ſoldiers were killed, the Indians were repulſed.

Extract of a letter from Nazareth, July 22.

"I am happy to inform you that Colonel Pickering is at liberty again, and that four of the gang of Wioming are taken and put in Eaſton jail."

Capt. Mulholand, from Briſtol, on the 11th June, in lat. 49. 30. N. long. 17. W. ſpoke the Engliſh India Company's ſhip Roſe, Capt. Dunbar, from China, bound to London, out four months, moſt of the crew ſick with the ſcurvy, had buried 26 on her voyage, and were in great want of freſh ſtores, which Capt. Mulholand ſupplied them with as far as poſſible.-----On the 12th ſpoke the Houſter, Capt. Munroed, from China, all well, who informed of the ſhip Alliance being arrived at Canton, from Philadelphia, and that ſhe had ſuffered much in her ſpars and rigging on her paſſage, but was all repaired, and expected to ſail in a few days.---On the 13th ſpoke the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from Philadelphia, for London, out 24 days, all well.

On Friday laſt, at Chriſt Church, the Right Rev. Wm. White, D. D. and Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church, admitted to the holy order of Deacons, the Rev. Mr. White, of South-Carolina, and on the Sunday following he was admitted into the holy order of prieſts.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been lately proved to be ruinous to the bodies, ſouls and eſtates of the citizens of America. But there is a fact lately come to light, which proves that they are equally ruinous to our country.

It appears from pretty accurate calculations, that in the courſe of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been expended by the United States, in purchaſing Weſt-India ſpirituous liquors. How much more has been ſpent in home diſtilled ſpirits I cannot pretend to determine, probably near one half that ſum.

What profit have the United States derived from the expenditure of this immenſe treaſure? None at all---on the contrary, it has entailed diſeaſes, idleneſs, poverty, and debt upon them.

The experience of many farmers has already proved, that ſpirituous liquors are altogether unneceſſary for reapers and other labourers. They enjoy more health and better ſpirits upon beer, cyder, and melaſſes and water.

Should the United States proceed in conſuming ſuch immenſe quantities of ſpirits, the following conſequences cannot fail of taking place.

1ſt. The whole country muſt ſoon be expoſed to public vendue, bought by Britiſh agents, and owned by Britiſh merchants; for beſides the money that is ſpent in ſpirituous liquors, they become a kind of DECOY. They allure people to ſtores, and tempt them to buy many articles of Britiſh manufacture, for which they have no occaſion, hence ariſes an increaſe of our debt to Britain, and a check to the manufactures of our country.

2d. The human body will degenerate ſo much in ſize, ſtrength, figure and beauty, from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, that travellers who viſit our country will be at a loſs to determine what ſpecies of animals we belong to. We ſhall become a kind of link, between men and monkies.

I beg, gentlemen, you would give this ſmall eſſay, containing a moſt important fact, a place for four weeks in your paper. If any expence attends its re-publication ſo often, it ſhall be paid by one of your conſtant readers.

Germantown, July 17. HORTENSIUS.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

AFTER reading in your paper of laſt week, an account of the ſum of money ſaved by a tradeſman who left off drinking rum, I was led to calculate the ſum conſumed by a man who drinks a pint of that liquid fire a day, in ten years. I chuſe the term of *ten* years, becauſe very few rum drinkers ever live longer than that number of years. It appears from the *retail* price, at which he buys his liquor, that he ſpends near ten pounds a year in this article alone: In ten years this amounts to near one hundred pounds. Now if we add to this ſum the intereſt on this money *every* year, and the time loſt in *ſending for* or *fetching* and *drinking* this liquor---and after drinking it, the time loſt in *ſleeping* or *quarrelling*, the whole loſs will amount to at leaſt *two hundred pounds*. An immenſe ſum for a tradeſman to loſe out of the profits of his labor!

Let us ſuppoſe this ſum to be ſaved, and examine how many *different* ways it might be laid out, ſo as to add to the happineſs of a tradeſman's family, and the proſperity of his country.

1ſt. It would buy a ſmall farm in the country, or a dwelling-houſe in the city, and make him an independent freeholder.

2d. It would buy half a dozen milch cows---a pair of oxen---a riding chair, in which, with one horſe, a tradeſman might regale part of his family once a week with a ride in the country if he lived in town, or with a ride to church if he lived in the country. Beſides theſe articles it would purchaſe many of the neceſſary implements of huſbandry, and many uſeful articles of houſhold furniture.

3d. It would enable him to keep a glaſs of ſound old wine, or good porter, in his houſe, to be uſed in ſickneſs, or to treat his friends with when they came to viſit him.

4th. It would enable him to purchaſe and pay for a ſmall collection of books---alſo for a news paper---a magazine---or a muſeum, with which he might improve himſelf, and entertain his family.

5th. It would enable him to portion off one of his daughters hanſomely, or to give his ſon a liberal education.

6th. It would enable him to pay all his juſt debts, and now and then to contribute his mite towards public and charitable inſtitutions, beſides which, he might give his WIFE *two* or *three* new gowns every year.

A FRIEND TO FAMILY HAPPINESS.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Pikeland, containing 32 acres and 90 perches, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Adam Moſes, Michael Wiſler and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of James Boyle, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Town, containing 26 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſhua Smedley, Caleb Smedley and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Butler, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Hayes, Joſeph Pennock and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of William Chalfant, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788,

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, containing 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Nutt, William Branſon and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Hockley and wife, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD Sheriff

Montgomery county, July 25 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Wirtz, in Potts-town, a valuable two ſtory brick houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate in Potts-town, containing in breadth on Main ſtreet, about 120 feet, and extending in depth about 300 feet, late the eſtate of George Boone, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly understands his business, can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, bookseller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, some time in April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about five years old, paces and trots, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

BROKE into the subscriber's inclosure, living in Ridley township, Chester county, a dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, his near hind foot tipt white. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

July 8, 1788. ¶ PHILIP CLIME.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a Mulatto Slave, named NED, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a bright colour, well made, broad face, his hair is so long that he can comb it; had on when he went away, an old linen shirt, a pair of striped trowsers, of copperas colour and white, a good wool hat, and calf-skin shoes with copper coloured buckles. He was inoculated last winter for the small pox, and the place can be seen on his left arm. He ran away this spring, was put in Easton goal, and sold for his goal fees without my knowledge, to two gentlemen in Bucks county, who gave six dollars to a lawyer to help them to set him free, and had him bound 18 months for the fees. From these circumstances I have reason to suspect he is gone that way, as they were such good friends to him. Whoever takes up said slave and puts him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1788. § ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Burns's Poems.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold at

Peter Stewart's *Printing-Office*,

The west side of *Second-street*, the ninth door above *Chestnut street*, and by most of the Booksellers in the city.

(In one neat pocket volume, price only *six shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered,---altho' the Edinburgh copy sold for six shillings sterling in blue boards.)

Poems, *chiefly in the Scottish Dialect.*

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrshire ploughman.

THE peculiar merit of this work is sufficiently evinced by the very numerous list of subscribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition, (there being not less than sixteen hundred,) among whom appear many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been presented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news-papers of this and some other states, viz.---*Man was made to mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Despondency, an Ode*, &c. &c. which have been universally admired.

Just Published, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Poulson, *jun.* Printer,

On the west side of *Fourth-street*, between *Market* and *Arch-streets*, and by most of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1/6)

An Essay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulness of Divorce,

In certain cases, considered.

Addressed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having seen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had destroyed herself on account of some infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to show the necessity of *divorce* in such cases, in order to prevent the disagreeable consequences that often result from them.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, for their past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his conduct heretofore has given entire satisfaction to all those who have favored him with their custom; as the best recommendation, he is determined to persevere in assiduity, punctuality, and strict attention to the interest of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north side of *Market-street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court house*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other state in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the security is satisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable Commissions.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

WAS taken up on the place of Hartman Haws, in Limerick township, Montgomery county, on the fifth day of this instant, a small sorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a star in his forehead, one white hind foot, no brand nor other mark discovered. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL HAWS.

July 6, 1788. †

This Day is published,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-street, third door below Chestnut-street,

The *American Museum*,

For *June*, 1788, being the last number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is presumed, satisfy those who have not examined it, of its utility and the justice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to the printer of the American Museum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, *that a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deserving of public encouragement.* By continuing to prosecute the plan with similar assiduity and discernment, the merit of your Museum must ultimately become as well known in some countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can scarcely fail of procuring you an ample compensation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: insomuch, that I could heartily desire copies of the Museum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be spread through every city, town, and village in America. I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With sincere wishes for the success of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The subscription for the American Museum, is *eighteen shillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muscovado* SUGARS;

Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Isaac Busby*, deceased, late of Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, are desired to furnish their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note or book debt, or for goods bought at vendue, are desired to make immediate payment, to avoid further trouble. †

July 15, 1788, NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, about the 25th of June last, two stray HORSES, one supposed to be about 17 years old, dark brown, about 13 hands high, with several white spots on his back, trots. The other supposed to be 8 years old, the same colour, about 14 and an half hands high, paces. The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL JONES.

July 2, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, on St. Martin's river, in Worcester county, Maryland, on the night of the 12th day of May last, *Three indented Servants*, viz.

John Shae and *Elizabeth* his wife, both Irish born; they took with them a *Dutch Boy*. John Shae is aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a down look, fair complexion, near sighted, fond of liquor, and in common discourse speaks very low: Had on and took with him when he went away, a pair of dark grey stockings, a good pair of shoes, oznabrigs trowsers, a pair of plush breeches, a large blue coat much worn, and a new felt hat; but as he took other cloaths, not here described, may probably change his dress. The woman is stout made, of a rosey complexion, and very talkative: Had on when she went away, a calicoe gown and yellow petticoat, her other dress uncertain, aged about 26 years, and about 5 feet 4 inches high.

The Dutch boy is named *John Easerly* (but calls himself *Hance*) is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pock marked, has short hair, is remarkable small about the breech, and speaks bad English, by trade a dyer; took with him when he went away, an oznabrig shirt, a pair of trowsers, an old snuff-coloured drab coat, a brown jacket with sleeves, and another without, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in gaol, so that their master may get them again, shall receive *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the Dutch boy only, and all charges paid if sent home to THOMAS SHAW, of St. Martin's, in Worcester county, or to the subscriber at Fell's-point, in Baltimore county. §

June 20. THOMAS JOHNSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying them away.

Dorchester county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last Easter Monday from the subscriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely smooth skin Negroe, when closely examined stammers in his speech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, spare and active, has a remarkable scar on one side of his face, the consequence of a scald, has worked some time in a blacksmith's shop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is supposed they intend to New-Jersey; any person that will secure the said Negroes in any goal, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. §4 w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

New-London, Chester county, May 24, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MACKEY, deceased, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers. And those who have any demands against said estate are requested to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM SHERER, } Executors.
JOHN M'DOWELL, }

†

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1788.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. was declared on the capital stock of the bank for the last half year; and the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the tenth instant.

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glasgow, by, and for sale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fustians,
Thread and Cotton Hose,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4½ and 4 lb. Pins,
Russia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduasoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and spotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glasses, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all sizes, Russia Hogs Bristles, 7 by 9 Window Glass, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spanish brown, Prussian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Bristol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

One Hundred Spanish milled Dollars REWARD.

LOST,

ON the 18th of January last (supposed in Market-street) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a small sum of paper-money of the last emission, and the following certificates of this state, signed by David Rittenhouse, and countersigned John Nicholson, viz.

No. 10436	for £ 734	12 6
3343	649	11 2
3344	586	10 0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £ 21	16 5
3355	23	15 9
3356	66	18 11
3357	45	5 0
3358	38	6 8
3359	165	2 7
3360	171	12 4
3361	14	1 3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being stopped at all the offices, they can be of no service to any person except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Chestnut-street. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Assembly, to have them renewed, should they not appear in three months. c t f

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NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the subscriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, against THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of said William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any sum or sums of money due to the estate of the said William Neill, from any person or persons whatsoever.

These are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every person and persons indebted to the estate of William Neill, deceased, not to pay, or in any manner settle or adjust the respective claims against them with the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, or either of them, as such payments or settlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the subscriber again for the same, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the personal estate of the testator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

RAN away on the 11th inst. from the subscriber, an Irish Servant Lad, named *James Broadley*, about 18 years of age, very fond of liquor, and when in it very quarrelsome; had on when he went away, a good house-linen shirt, ticklenburg jacket, waistcoat and trowsers, good beaver hat, a pair of new shoes, with yellow buckles, and a large new black Barcelona handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have ONE SHILING reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT BRIDGES.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hereford township, Bucks county, on the 22d day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots; and a roan COLT, about one year old, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for charges on the 10th day of September next, by §

Hereford, June 10, 1788. ISAAC ZIEGLER.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher,

BUENOS AIRES Spanish dry Hides, superior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millstones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindstones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Bristol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Castor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and British ditto, by the package. Together with a general assortment of European and East-India goods, as usual. ‡ 8 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.